

The Improvement Era



APRIL, 1942

VOLUME 45 NUMBER 4

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Farmers of the West

CONSIDER THESE QUESTIONS WHEN PLANNING SPRING PLANTING

1. What crop does America need most?

2. What crop offers you assurance of a dependable, fair cash income?

3. What crop offers you the best opportunity NOW to establish a favorable farm program for after the war?

4. What crop offers you the best opportunity to benefit not only your nation, but every person in your community as well?



The answer is

SUGAR BEETS

AND THESE ARE THE REASONS:

1. With millions of tons of foreign sugar lost, and with sugar needed in defense industries and to supply our allies, the nation is asking beet growers to plant beets up to the full processing capacity of our sugar factories.

2. Through good times and bad, sugar beets can be depended upon to yield a dependable cash return.

3. The farmer who plants a maximum acreage of sugar beets now, while acreage restrictions are lifted, will establish a performance history that will assure him a favorable acreage allotment on returning to the quota system.

4. The farmer who grows sugar beets not only helps the nation to carry on the war—but he also benefits himself, and every man, woman, and child in his district, for wherever the beet sugar industry flourishes, the entire region prospers with it.

THE AMALGAMATED SUGAR CO.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SUGAR CO.

UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR CO.

GUNNISON SUGAR, INC.

LAYTON SUGAR CO.

Exploring the Universe

By FRANKLIN S. HARRIS, JR.

MAN's interest in the past seems to be almost as old as the race. A palace recently uncovered at Ur, the ancient home of Abraham, has a labeled series of objects of archaeological interest from a museum of 3000 B. C. The Greeks in the thousand years before the birth of Christ kept fossils and other curios in some of their temples.

ABOUT one-quarter of the total heat produced by the body is lost by the vaporization of water. This seems to be true from infancy to old age, when the body is in a quiet, comfortable condition.

AN artist's best oil paintings are more likely to be produced when the artist is from ages thirty-two to thirty-six than during any other interval of equal length, according to H. C. Lehman of Ohio University on the basis of a study of the world's greatest painters. This conclusion does not mean a certainty, but that it is statistically probable, that a given artist's greatest oil paintings will be executed while the artist is still in his thirties.

CAN you cut fruit without wasting juice, or can you cut cake with little or no loss in crumbs? A new knife made of the plastic material Lucite has a sharp notched blade and a row of holes running parallel to the back which make it possible to get a clean cut without waste. The knife is stainless, non-corrosive, and practically unbreakable, and is available in crystal-clear, rose, blue, or green transparent plastic.

How large a rocket ship would be necessary for a man to travel to the moon and return, by the firing of rockets? A recent calculation estimates that under the most favorable circumstances the space ship would have to be about as massive as Mt. Everest.

A STUDY of wind force and conditions of exceptional visibility during the past fifty years in the north Pacific Ocean found that unusually good visibility was most likely when the wind velocity was from four to seven miles an hour. When the wind velocity is greater, the visibility is often lessened by a haze composed of minute water droplets or hygroscopic particles produced by the action of the wind on the sea surface.

CASTOR OIL was forcibly given in the best Egyptian families of 2000 B. C. (Concluded on page 196)



Mom, how can I
help win the war?

Eat less sugar,
Junior, and more—

HoneyBee
GRAHAMS

Rich in the food values and fine taste of Chapparral-flavored honey, selected flours and pure shortening. Deliciously baked in the modern Purity ovens.

Keep a package handy for the children. Now in the rich brown package . . . at your grocery store.



6 1/4 ozs.
1-lb.
2-lbs.

PURITY BISCUIT CO., Salt Lake City, Utah
Gentlemen: Please send free copy of your clever new "Cartoon Cookery".

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A-42



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For Complete Information



UNION PACIFIC STAGES

The Overland-Wonderland Route

The Improvement Era

"The Glory of God is Intelligence"

APRIL, 1942

VOLUME 45 NUMBER 4

"THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PRIESTHOOD QUORUMS, MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, MUSIC COMMITTEE, WARD TEACHERS, AND OTHER AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Heber J. Grant,
John A. Widtsoe,
Editors
Richard L. Evans,
Managing Editor
Marba C. Josephson,
Associate Editor
George Q. Morris, *General Mgr.*
Lucy G. Cannon, *Associate Mgr.*
J. K. Orton, *Business Mgr.*

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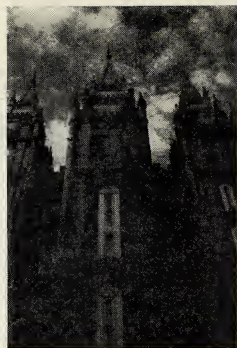
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The Cover

THE lovely study of the newest of the temples of this dispensation, reflected in the quiet waters of the Snake River, is the photographic work of L. W. Bacon of Idaho Falls where the temple is now nearing completion. This striking photograph was invited to our attention by Preston Nibley.



Photograph by Jeano Orlando.

Do You Know—

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EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:

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NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

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San Francisco: Edward S. Townsend
Chicago: Dougan and Bolle
New York: Dougan and Bolle

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

A MAGAZINE FOR EVERY
MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Down where the "deep south" begins—in the Pittsburg-Gilmer section of Texas—Fred Arnold produces up to 18,000 bushels of cured "yams" a year. He owns about 200 acres, leases

200 more. For two years Mr. Arnold has been president of the East Texas Yamboree, annual Upshur County celebration at which prizes are awarded for the best sweet potatoes exhibited



SWEET POTATO GAINS



"My program has increased yield 50 to 100 bushels an acre, and every year quality has come up"

—Fred F. Arnold



"I surely am fortunate to be farming near the only experiment station in the U. S. devoted exclusively to sweet potato culture," Fred Arnold told me. "In my growing program I apply 400 to 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre just before the young plants are transplanted to the fields. And I've switched to a 4-8-10 mix (4 parts nitrogen, 8 parts phosphorus and 10 parts potash)—sweet potatoes keep better with plenty of potash. On a three year rotation schedule I plant sweet potatoes one year and soil-building crops, like peas or some other legumes, the other two years." Fred Arnold has designed a unique two-row transplanter, tractor pulled, which cuts in half the time required to set out his young plants by hand



TO UTAH FARMERS

WATCH SEED POTATOES "Working with the local experiment station I found the ideal seed potato," remarked Fred Arnold. "It should measure about 7 inches long by 2 inches thick and be smooth and straight. It should have a salmon pink colored flesh. Potatoes of this color are good for baking or slicing—tender, not stringy. Each of my seed potatoes is nicked with a knife to check the flesh color before planting."

CURING AND GRADING "Properly cured sweet potatoes will keep for months. This cure requires about 30 days storage at from 70 to 75 degree temperature. It turns some of the starch in the potato to sugar and removes some moisture. Both before curing and afterwards my sweet potatoes are graded to assure uniformity to buyers."

HANDLE LIKE EGGS "My workers wear gloves so as not to bruise the potatoes. Seeing my sweet potatoes in stores I can judge how they've been handled since they left my sheds. And the more I check up the better I like Safeway methods. Food chains like Safeway get fine foods to the public in ideal eating condition. What's more, they advertise these foods, speeding up consumption."

LIKES DIRECT DISTRIBUTION "Over the years, the Safeway people have taken a lot of my sweet potatoes. They always insist on quality, sure, but they always pay the going price or better. I believe efficient distribution like Safeway's—with less costs along the way—is a real benefit to both growers and consumers. We're regular customers at our Safeway store in Gilmer."

—YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER 195



Product of a great HOME-OWNED and HOME-OPERATED Refinery

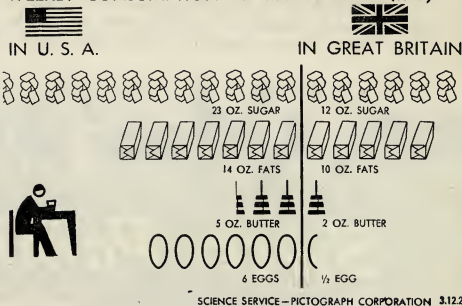
Typical of Utah Home industry at its best is the operation of the WASATCH OIL REFINING COMPANY—manufacturer of highest quality GASOLINES. The ownership, the management, the labor, the market—are all an intimate part of this great State. WASATCH truly exemplifies the pioneer tradition of promoting prosperity by providing work and making good merchandise right here at home.

TUNE IN
MONDAY through FRIDAY
Mondays, 6:45 P.M.;
KSL Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays, 9:30 P.M.
Fridays, 8:15 P.M.
by Arthur Gaeth
the West's Outstanding News Commentator
TURN IN
where you see this sign

WASATCH

TELEFACT

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION BY ONE PERSON (1941)



Exploring the Universe

(Concluded from page 193)

SACCHARINE, which is five hundred times as sweet as sugar, is not the sweetest substance known. Perillaldehyde is four times as sweet as saccharin.

How long can a normal man hold his breath? Professor Yandell Henderson reports that a normal man at sea level, whether or not he fills his lungs with oxygen beforehand, can voluntarily stop breathing for forty to sixty seconds. If he performs forced breathing to over-ventilate his lungs, he can hold his breath for two or three minutes. If, however, at the end of several minutes of forced breathing he fills his lungs with pure oxygen, he will be able to go five or six, or in some cases as many as ten minutes before having to breathe again.

It is estimated that a honeybee makes 10,000 flights, a total distance of 40,000 miles, for each pound of honey.

OYSTERS prefer being upside down to any other position. A. E. Hopkins has demonstrated that six times as many larvae of a Pacific Coast oyster became attached to the under surface of a plate held horizontally than when the plate made an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal, and about one hundred times as many as became attached to plates when the plates were hung vertically.

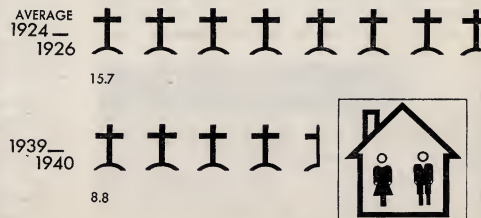
EGYPTIAN ladies blackened their eyebrows and eyelashes with the lead and antimony sulfides found in nature. They also used the green-colored copper-containing mineral malachite in cosmetics.

THE magnetic poles of the earth are each more than a thousand miles distant from the geographic poles. The North Magnetic Pole is on Boothia Peninsula in northern Canada, and the South Magnetic Pole is in South Victoria Land on the Antarctic continent. A line connecting the magnetic poles would miss the center of the earth by 750 miles.

TELEFACT

AMERICA'S HOMES BECOME SAFER FOR CHILDREN

(DEATH RATE FROM HOME ACCIDENTS PER 100,000 CHILDREN)



SCIENCE SERVICE—PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION—3.6.2

GIVE YOUR BEETS A RUNNING START!



WITH AN OLIVER SUPERIOR NO. 9 BEET DRILL

The best way to take advantage of good prices is to do everything possible to get a bumper crop while prices are still high! The Oliver No. 9 Beet Drill will help you do just that—through extreme accuracy and efficiency in getting the seed properly placed in the ground.

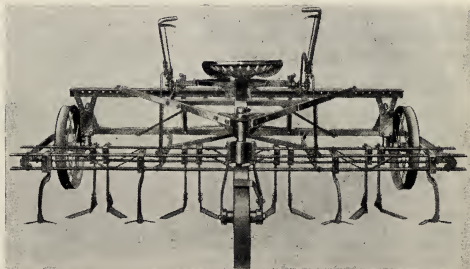
This accuracy stems from the Superior double-run force feed which assures positive, uncannily efficient feeding of large or small quantities of seed. With this double-run force feed, seed is protected against cracking; quantity is easily regulated.

This drill has a wide range of depth adjustment through a lever conveniently located near the seat. The feed is automatically thrown out of gear when openers are raised from ground. Gauge wheels hold proper planting depth consistently.

The Oliver Superior No. 9 Beet and Bean Drill is available as a plain or fertilizer drill—with the fertilizer drill able to handle commercial and the new granular type fertilizers. Also furnished with Kelley or Blackfoot boot.

Come in and see one soon.

**THROUGH THE
YEARS... BETTER
BEETS THROUGH
BETTER WEED CONTROL**
(OLIVER #44 BEET CULTIVATOR)



This 4-row cultivator with 115" tool bar will do a thorough job of cultivating through many years of service. With its combined wheel and beam shift, its heavy, non-sagging frame, forged steel spindle supports and sturdy guide wheels, it is as rugged as the most severe service demands,

as easy to handle as modern design can make it. Pole is double braced, operating levers are balanced, easy to use. A wide variety of cultivating equipment is available. Adjustable to a wide variety of conditions. Side dressing fertilizer attachments available. Come in and see one today.

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"They dote on my *Thrifty A1* **ONE-EGG CAKE**"

"They never say 'no' to my Thrifty A1 Cookie Snacks, Meat Pie Ring, Bacon Squares, or my other A1 baking dishes.

"Here is my recipe for One-egg Cake. Try it."

1. Sift and measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. **GLOBE "A1" FLOUR** (now enriched with two B-vitamins and iron. When you open the sack note the handy pouring spout). Add $2\frac{1}{2}$ tsps. **baking powder** and $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. **salt**, sift three times. 2. Cream $\frac{1}{3}$ c. **butter** (or substitute), add $\frac{3}{4}$ c. **sugar** gradually, creaming mixture thoroughly. Add one **egg**, well beaten, blending well. 3. Alternately add dry ingredients and **milk** ($\frac{1}{2}$ c.), beating batter after each addition. Add one tsp. **vanilla**. 4. Bake in moderate oven (350 deg.) about 30 min. 5. Frost as desired.



Say "GLOBE A1"—Save the difference

THE MAYAN DAYS...

and their meaning

By CHARLES E. DIBBLE

Roosevelt Fellow, Institute of
International Education

PROFESSOR ANTONIO MEDIZ BOLIO, a Mexican diplomat and man of letters, was born and reared among the Maya of Yucatan. Early in life he mastered the Mayan language, and his writings present to us the refinement of Mayan life and literature. His early and constant contact with the Mayan language and people has enabled him to capture much of the idiomatic beauty of the language—a part

so often overlooked or unrecorded by hurried linguistic investigation.

The Maya had a twenty-day month. Professor Mediz Bolio in his book, *The Ch'lam Balam of Chumayel*—a Mayan record of religion and tradition—gives his interpretation of the twenty days. The following literal translation is given by permission of the author.

20 DAYS—20 FINGERS AND TOES—MAN

Name of Day	Root	Exact Meaning	Essence of the Concept
1. Imix	Im	Womb, breast, mould, feminine origin of life	In the maternal womb
2. Ik	Ik	Spirit	Receives the spirit
3. Akbal	Aaktal	To be fresh, green, recent, tender	The child is born
4. Kan	Kan; Kantal	To be in maturity	Reaches the fulness of physical life
5. Chicchan	Chhicchaaan	To see, to take that which is seen	Gathers experience from that seen
6. Cimi	Cimil	Die	Suffers corporal death
7. Manik	Man; Manzah-Ik	Pass, pass over—spirit	His spirit passes beyond, survives, breaks the bonds of death
8. Lamat	Lamtal	Submerge in something soft but thick, to become engulfed	Submerge in heavy atmosphere. Fight to become free. To free oneself from the material
9. Muluc	Mul-Mulcha-hal —Mul Mulcin, Mulucbal	To accumulate, to press together, to compress, gather — accumulate, make a heap or a hill of something	To withdraw to oneself, concentrate, i.e., make one's heap. Gather one's harvest
10. Oc	Oc, ocol	Enter, penetrate	Enter
11. Chuen	Chuh	Burn without flame, burn without conflagration	Burn without flame—suffer
12. Eb	Eb	Stairway	Begin to ascend
13. Been	Beentah	Proceed little by little with difficulty, with economy	Continue little by little, with difficulty
14. Hix	Hix	Rub with something rough, to polish	To purify oneself
15. Men	Men	Work, construct, build masterfully	To become perfect
16. Cib	Cib	Candle, torch, incense	To light one's light
17. C'haban	Haban	Destroy the fire, separate the ashes, consume that which has burned	To separate from one's ashes
18. Edznab	Edzah	To sit down, to establish oneself over his foundation	To establish oneself in his perfection
19. Cauac	Ca uac	To withdraw for the second time something which is inside of another object and joined to it	The essence of divinity emanates again
20. Ahau	Ahau	God	To become one with the divinity

DO YOU KNOW YOUR BIBLE?

By Albert L. Zobell, Jr.

THE most famous passage on love in all literature is said to be 1 Corinthians 13.

What verse in the Bible will cause you to fall asleep before reading the third word? (St. John 11:35.)

According to Arab tradition, Abel, the unfortunate son of Adam and Eve, was buried among the bare crags outside Aden.

Deborah was the only recorded woman judge of Israel.

The name *Dead Sea* appears nowhere in the Bible, and the name ap-



pears not to have existed until the second century after Christ.

The age of only one woman (Sarah, Abraham's wife) is disclosed in the Bible.

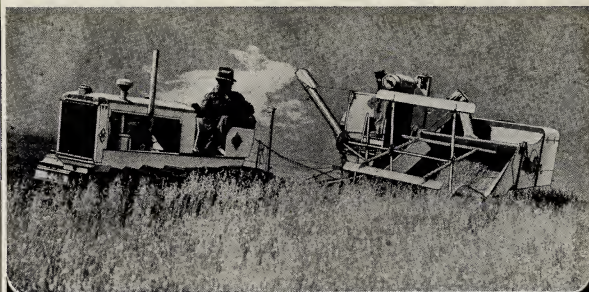
The six Biblical suicides were: Samson (by pulling down the house, Judges 16:30); Saul and Saul's armor-bearer, (by falling on their swords, 1 Samuel 31:4-5); Ahithophel and Judah Iscariot (by hanging, 2 Samuel 17:23, St. Matthew 27:5); and Zimri, (by burning down the palace, 1 Kings 16:18).

ROUND UP IDLE IRON...IF YOU DON'T WANT TO SEE IRON RULE IN AMERICA!



Your iron scrap can stop a Jap! Junk dealers will pay cash for it. How about turning it over to an FFA or 4-H member...let them earn a little pin money. If a machine can be repaired, see your Allis-Chalmers dealer immediately. Someone in the community needs it if you don't. Remember...idle machines just gather rust...and rust is a saboteur!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION - MILWAUKEE - U.S.A.



Exit THE ONE-CROP ERA

General Pershing's dough-boys were appropriately named, for in their day the battle cry was "Wheat Will Win the War." Then America was the granary—this time the larder—of democracy. The difference is felt on every farm and every ranch in the land.



This time Uncle Sam calls for meat and milk, the muscle building proteins...less of wheat and starchy carbohydrates. New raw materials are required for the farm feeding "factory"...feed crops and soil-building seed crops...legumes, grasses, beans, flax, sorghums and small grains. A new quiltpatch landscape is replacing the endless sea of waving gold on which wheat kings set sail aboard a ship that often never came in.

In 1918, essentially it was the one-crop system with its tragic aftermath of surpluses and soil erosion. Today it is the all-crop system. By broadening the rotation to a choice of 102 crops, the All-Crop Harvester is contributing in full measure to this great step forward in American agriculture.



ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION - MILWAUKEE - U.S.A. ALL-CROP HARVESTER

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Dept. 83, Factory Branch, 602 First Ave., Pocatello, Idaho; Dept. 83, Factory Branch, 1305 S.E. Union Ave., Portland, Oregon or Dept. 83, Factory Branch, 4440 E. 49th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen: I want the whole story. Send free books checked. I farm _____ acres in _____ County.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Model 40 All-Crop Harvester | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Row C Tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> Crawler Tractor |
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Name _____ R.F.D. _____

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Town _____ State _____

KEEP 'EM ROLLING

Keep 'em flying! Keep 'em rolling! Allis-Chalmers production lines are turning out all the farm equipment for which material is available in addition to vital equipment for the army, navy and air corps. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer offers his to muster every possible farm machine—rebuilding, repairing, rearranging, exchanging of machines. See him now while there's time!

ANOTHER TEMPLE TO OUR GOD

By MABEL JONES GABBOTT

*The day dawns clear and fair and bright,
The heavens smile; the chosen site
Is thronged with Saints from far and near,
And angels too are gathered here
Where will be reared from earth's deep sod
A temple to the Most High God:
A house of holiness and love
To Him who sits enthroned above;
A house of prayer, a place of peace,
Where envy, hate, and greed will cease,
Where men will serve unselfishly
Their kindred dead and set them free.*

*Rejoice, ye Saints of Latter-days,
Lift up your hearts in songs of praise.
Another temple to our God
Will stand upon this chosen sod,
On freedom's soil, the promised land,
Withheld for ages by God's hand
From men whose lust and avarice
Might desecrate such work as this,
Until the humble and the true
Should seek its shore His will to do,
To worship Him in His own way,
Oh, Saints, rejoice in this great day.*

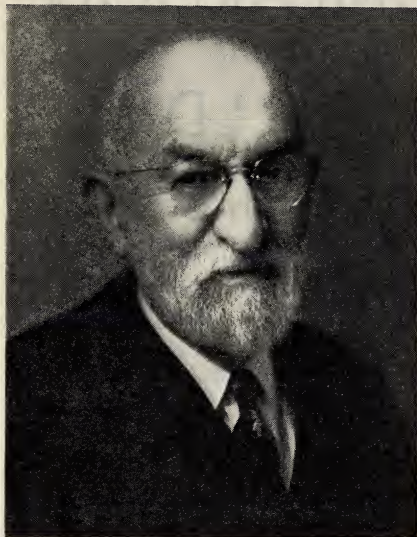
*God's holy prophet bows his head,
In solemnness the words are said:
"We dedicate, our God, to Thee,
This house in true humility;
We pray Thy Spirit may descend
And bless this temple, to the end
That every ordinance therein
May Thine approving favor win
According to Thy will and mind.
Lord, let the elements be kind,
That it may safely guarded stand
Upon Thy chosen promised land."*

*Oh, workmen, rear it tenderly,
In perfect form and symmetry,
After the plan He has made known.
Let loving hands select each stone,
With reverence lay each one in place.
Let no crude act or deed efface
This sacred edifice of prayer.
Oh, build it true with utmost care,
And thus His Kingdom will go forth
Until His temples fill the earth;
Then will the heavens sing above,
And Christ descend to reign in love.*

The Editor's Page

Some Thoughts for the Month

By PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT



Photograph by Lignell and Gill.

HEBER J. GRANT

This, the latest photographic portrait, was taken in January, 1942, two months after President Grant had reached his 85th birthday anniversary.

WHAT the world needs today more than anything else is an implicit faith in God, our Father, and in Jesus Christ, His Son, as the Redeemer of the world.

* * *

We should unitedly study to create improvements whereby the land will produce more, instead of trying to see where we can go to get a big piece of land. There are many men who, with a few acres of property, looked after and cultivated, produce more than the men with large farms which they simply scratch over. Chickens should do the scratching, but men should thoroughly cultivate their land.

* * *

The message of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the world is that God lives, that

Jesus Christ is His Son, and that They appeared to the boy Joseph Smith, and promised him that he should be an instrument in the hands of the Lord in restoring the true gospel to the world.

* * *

Let every Latter-day Saint who has a farm, farm it, and not try to borrow money to be paid back by the government. Let every man feel that he is the architect and builder of his own life, and that he proposes to make a success of it by working. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," and rest on the seventh. Do not be willing to labor four or five days, and then only half labor. Let every Latter-day Saint give value received for everything he gets, whether it be in work or whatever he does.

* * *

I believe that if every dollar of money that is expended in Utah for liquor and for beer, tea, coffee, were saved, Utah would need no help from the United States government to take care of the poor, but that peace, prosperity, happiness, and abundance would be given to the people of our fair state, and of every other state in the union. If in addition we observed the suggestion by the Lord, which is a very wise one, that once a month we refrain from eating two meals (which would be physically beneficial to every living soul) and give the equivalent to help those who are poor, it would go far towards solving our financial problems.

* * *

Now, I pray the Lord to bless our boys. I give them my blessing, and I have the right to bless them, and I promise them that if they will be prayerful, God will give them joy even in the army, if they will live sweet and clean lives.

* * *

The Lord has called upon us to pray with our families and in secret, that we may not forget God. If we neglect this, we lose the inspiration and power from heaven; we become indifferent, lose our testimony, and go down into darkness.

From Gospel Standards.



A STATISTICAL COMPARISON OF THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS

Numerically Speaking

HOW STRONG ARE THE CHRISTIAN FAITHS?

HOW STRONG ARE THE MAJOR RELIGIONS?

HOW MANY AMERICANS BELONG TO ANY CHURCH?

HOW STRONG IS THE MORMON CHURCH IN THE
WORLD? IN THE NATION? IN YOUR STATE?

WHAT IS THE FASTEST GROWING MAJOR FAITH IN
THE UNITED STATES?

THESE AND MANY OTHER QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN THIS
STATISTICAL SURVEY

By HAROLD T. CHRISTENSEN, Ph. D.,

*Chairman of the Sociology Department
of Brigham Young University*

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is only a little more than one hundred years old, but in size and rate of growth it compares very favorably with religious institutions that are considerably older. Here is a statistical picture of Mormonism, painted against the background of world religions.

There are approximately two billion people in the world, about one-third of whom are classified as Christian and one-ninth as Protestant. In round numbers the Confucianists and Taoists have about three hundred fifty million members; Roman Catholics, three hundred thirty million; Hindus, two hundred thirty million; Mohammedans, two hundred ten million; Protestants, two hundred seven million; Buddhists, one hundred fifty million; Orthodox Catholics, one hundred forty-four million; Shintoists, twenty-five million; and Jews, fifteen million, to say nothing of the many millions of animistic primitives, and others of miscellaneous classification.¹ These estimates are necessarily crude because of the fact that membership counts have not been made in many of the groups, and furthermore because these estimates represent merely the general followers of religious group culture rather than actual enrolled church membership. But in spite of these limitations it is likely that the estimates are sufficiently good to allow for general comparisons. Roughly, one-third of the world's population is Christian, then, and one-third of the Christian is Protestant.

World membership in the Mormon Church was eight hundred sixty-two thousand, six hundred sixty-four as of December 31, 1940. This means that in the world at large there is one Mormon for every:

250 Protestants
750 Christians
2,250 people

Figures are approximate only, and they do not correct for the discrepancy between "followers" and "members" explained above.²

Within the United States, comparisons can be a little more reliable than with world figures, for the reason that they can be based upon actual membership counts rather than upon estimates of general religious fellowship. A *Census of the Religious Bodies* of this country was first made in 1906, and has been repeated every ten years since then, the last being in 1936. Unfortunately the religious census has never

been made a part of the regular census of population and therefore has never been complete in count or adequately standardized.³ For this reason, membership figures from one denomination to another are not entirely comparable. They are the very best available, however, and are reasonably satisfactory for the broad comparisons which interest us here. These figures represent church membership as reported by the churches themselves, and although incomplete and based upon varying definitions of "membership," they are likely far better than any crude estimates of general religious fellowship.

In 1936, there were two hundred

(Continued on page 253)

¹William F. Osburn and Meyer F. Nimkoff. *Sociology*. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1940, p. 674 and *passim*. There are other estimates of world population and religious fellowship, of course, but these given by Osburn and Nimkoff are likely as good as any.

²If it had been possible to make this correction, that is, if figures had been available for "members" in the world religions instead of "followers," the proportion of Mormons to others would have been larger than shown here. Using the Latter-day Saint membership figure and the population and fellowship estimates of the other groups given above, we get one Mormon for every 240.0 Protestants, 788.2 Christians, and 2316.4 people in the world.

³Cf. T. Lynn Smith, *The Sociology of Rural Life*. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1940, pp. 85-90 and *passim*.

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

Vegetables for Vitality and for Victory

By DR. L. H. POLLARD

Associate Professor of Vegetable Crops of Utah State Agricultural College

THROUGH the cooperation of Dr. R. H. Walker, Director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, this timely article by Dr. L. H. Pollard has been made available to readers of *The Improvement Era*, from the Experiment Station bulletin, *Farm and Home Science* for March, 1942. The subject is vital to national defense and to home health and economy.

THE home vegetable garden, always a desirable and economical source of fresh wholesome food, has assumed an important place in the food plan for our nation. The government is asking for an increase of twenty-five per cent in the number of gardens grown in Utah alone. Other states are being asked for like increases, and along with this should come an increase in the usefulness of the garden as well. Planting a home garden and canning, preserving, freezing, or storing a portion of the produce will not only mean a higher percentage of commercial canned goods that can go into national defense uses, but it will materially reduce the cost of living and improve family health. Many will grow gardens this year who have never done so in the past. This article attempts to point out a few important points that should be considered before planting.

The beginner may think that all there is to do about a garden is to sow his seed across the different beds some fine spring morning. Many people do this, but it leads to a waste of ground, often making it

impossible to plant all the crops wanted.

THE GARDEN PLAN

WHAT the wise gardener does first is to prepare a plan of his year's cropping. It would be well if all followed the same procedure, using a large sheet of paper and drawing a scale plan of the ground. The exact position and amount of space each of the crops is to occupy should be marked out including not only those to be planted in the spring, but those that are to follow the spring-sown vegetables. Thus the grower may have everything in its proper place and also have all of the crops he wishes to grow.

The home garden should be planned to produce a constant supply of

high quality vegetables for as long a period as possible. In most parts of the state¹ it should be possible to have some fresh vegetables from the first of May until the end of October. Yet most gardens have lost their usefulness by midsummer.

EXTENDING GARDEN USEFULNESS

THE length of time the gardens can be useful may be extended by storing part of the crop of those vegetables that will keep well under common storage. Such crops as beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, sweet potatoes, rutabagas, and turnips may be stored for several months. It is well, then to provide more space for these crops than is needed for fresh consumption so that part of the crop may be kept for winter use.

The garden can also play an important part in the winter diet if part of the crop is processed by canning or freezing. Either method is a good way to conserve the over-supply which may occur at certain times of the season of such vegetables as asparagus, beans, broccoli, cauliflower, sweet corn, rhubarb, peas, and spinach. However, it is wise to plant additional amounts of these crops for processing.

WIDE VARIETY OF VEGETABLES DESIRABLE

IT is desirable for the gardener to include as large a variety of the different crops as possible. Too often only the more common vegetables are included and the lesser known are never planted. Most of

(Continued on page 229)

¹Similar information for other states is available from the experiment stations in those states, respectively.

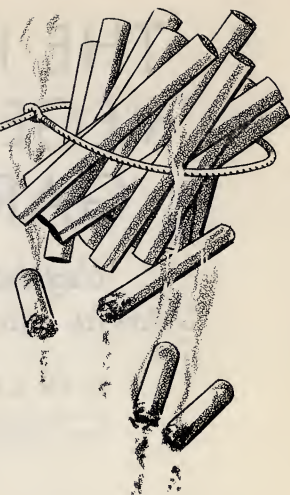
Ins.		SUGGESTED PLAN FOR SMALL HOME GARDEN—30x50 FEET	
24	24	Asparagus	Rhubarb
24	24	Lettuce	Radishes
16	16	Spinach followed by cucumbers and bush squash	
16	16	Turnips	Kohlrabi Mustard
16	16	Early beets followed by late cabbage	
16	16	Swiss chard	Onion sets
16	16	Carrots	
16	16	Parsnips	
16	16	Early peas followed by beets and Chinese cabbage	
16	16	Late peas followed by lettuce	
16	16	Snap beans followed by turnips and radishes	
20	20	Cabbage	Cauliflower
20	20	Sprouting broccoli	Peppers
24	24	Tomatoes (staked)	Eggplant
30	30	Pole beans	
30	30	Early sweet corn	
30	30	Late sweet corn	

The NOOSE

DRAWS TIGHTER

By M. ELMER CHRISTENSEN

State Chemist of Utah and Member of
Y. M. M. I. A. General Board



"AIDS to Cutting Out Smoking," "Cigarette Holders Put to the Test," "Influence of Hygroscopic Agents in Cigarettes," "What Science Says About Smoking," "Removal of Undesirable Constituents from Tobacco Smoke," "The Trail of Nicotine During the Smoking Process," "Cigarettes."

No, the above titles of magazine articles have not been taken from editions of *The Improvement Era* nor any other Church publication. They give an indication of the interest science is taking in the problem of tobacco smoking since their source includes such reputable magazines as *Scientific American*, *Reader's Digest*, *Laryngoscope*, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and *Science News Letter*. Science generally concerns itself with questions that the public is seeking an answer to.

It is rather significant that in the last decade virtually hundreds of articles have appeared in scientific journals covering a great variety of fields dealing with the problem of tobacco smoking.

For the Church to decry the use of tobacco is not surprising; in fact it is to be expected. For more than a century every leader has condemned its use with increased vigor until today it has become practically a differentiating earmark of Church loyalty and indifference.

For many years science has nibbled at the problem. The psychologist educator, physician, surgeon, dentist, chemist, toxicologist have all sought an answer to the question, "Does tobacco smoke harm the smoker?" Libraries have been accumulating innumerable articles, pamphlets, and books on the subject. It is noteworthy to find that a careful search of all of this independent, unbiased literature fails to reveal one fact that has yet been proved, or theory advanced which would in

any way discredit the original statement of the Word of Wisdom made more than one hundred years ago.

My first intimate contact with tobacco came about in a somewhat different way than is the case with most people. It occurred about 1931 soon after we had built our home and were starting a small garden. In early August we planned a two-week's trip to southern Colorado. Salt Lake valley was at that time suffering from a severe drouth, the effects of which were hardly noticeable at the time of our leaving for the trip. Upon returning, however, much to our disappointment, instead of a healthy garden of flowers and vegetables we found plants shrivelled, wilted, and stinky.

A hurried examination revealed the presence of hordes of insects of many varieties. It was truly disheartening. Being a chemist, however, I thought I would soon conquer our insect invaders. From the top-most shelves I took the most potent poisons and one after the other applied them liberally. The copper compounds, arsenic, formaldehyde, lead and many others seemed to have little of the desired effect however, so in dismay I turned to an elderly neighbor, of apparently many summers experience, for advice. He shook his head but suggested I might try "Black Leaf 40," procurable at any drug store. Strange that in my ramblings through chemistry up to that time I had never run on to "Black Leaf 40." As the druggist handed me a one-ounce bottle I felt slightly insulted, "One ounce," I said forcefully, "I need enough for one-half acre of garden." "If you follow the directions you'll have enough for several acres," the druggist calmly replied.

The label impressed me. Among other declarations it reads: "Active ingredients—Nicotine Sulfate: forty

per cent. Inert Ingredients—sixty per cent." The directions included the following statement: "Dilute with six gallons of water before using. Here then was one ounce, about six teaspoonfuls of which the bulk was ordinary water to be diluted with a milk can full of more water. The potency of the stuff surprised me. Apparently all those stories and statements I had heard in Church all my life were true after all. I would have to investigate further. From my library shelf I took down the following books: *Legal Medicine and Toxicology* by Webster, *Poisons, Their Effects and Detection* by Blyth, *Manual of Toxicology* by Witthaus, *Toxicology and Legal Medicine* by Peterson, Haines, and Webster. From these outstanding authorities on the subject of poisons my earlier teachings were confirmed. These facts seemed outstanding:

NICOTINE is present in all tobacco in amounts from six-tenths of one per cent to eight per cent. Present also in tobacco or the tobacco smoke are many other birds of the same feather: nicotelline, nicotine, isonicotine, nicotine, nicotimine, hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide, pyridine, furfural. Hydrogen cyanide is recognized as the gas used in lethal chambers in many states, so toxic is it. Pyridine and furfural were used until about 1925 as common denaturants in alcohol to render it unfit to drink. Being too poisonous and dangerous for use by the public, they have been supplanted by less toxic denaturants. Nicotine and its related compounds are clas-

sified as alkaloids in chemistry, to which classification also belong such common poisons as strychnine, morphine, and codeine. Against traffic in morphine the most stringent laws have been written, yet morphine is only one-sixth as poisonous to man as nicotine. Strychnine cannot be purchased without careful scrutiny, yet nicotine is a drug twice as poisonous as strychnine. Carbon monoxide is that treacherous, odorless gas evolved from auto exhausts which accounts for no small number of deaths each year.

As to the toxicity of nicotine, Webster claims that it is highly probable that three or four drops of the pure alkaloid would cause death. Robert's claim is very similar, namely approximately sixty milligrams which is practically the same lethal dose as that deadliest of all poisons, hydrocyanic acid.

Where can one find another plant on the whole earth which contains so many poisons so intensely poisonous in character? Of all the plants available, including white top and other noxious weeds, which need to be exterminated, why do people choose the most dangerous and sinister plant of all for smoking? There must be some ulterior motive behind it all.

The original statement of the Lord that tobacco is not good for man is today advocated or openly admitted by three sources. Obviously, the Church ranks first. It must also be admitted that the whole field of science with all of its subdivisions now unhesitatingly corroborates the prophetic utterance of Joseph Smith and furnishes unlimited evidence to support its truthfulness. Further citation from this source of support is beyond the scope of this brief article.

The third and most recent and interesting source of admission and corroboration comes from the tobacco industry itself. People have become blind indeed when they will consume tobacco products when its processors openly admit, advise, and warn through daily broadcasts, advertisements, and more somber written articles that tobacco is not good for man. This was unheard of only a few years ago. The brazenness of this group is outdone only by the lyings and warped interpretations of the dictatorial propagandists.

SINCE governmental agencies now prohibit the use of such fraudulent statements as "Smoking aids digestion" and since the more intelligent public have become wise to

the trick of testimonials, the tobacco industry has entered a new phase in its advertising campaign. One company now claims its cigarette to be less harmful because of the presence of twenty-eight per cent less nicotine. Here at once is an admission that (1) nicotine is present and (2) nicotine is harmful—not good for man. Actually, "twenty-eight per cent less nicotine" is not worth mentioning. Assuming other brands contain two and five-tenths per cent nicotine which is about average, twenty-eight per cent less would still leave one and eight-tenths per cent



of nicotine in the cigarette. Experiments have shown that about one-fifth of the nicotine in the cigarette finds its way into the body of the smoker during smoking. Therefore the proportion of nicotine in the original cigarette in the average brands which would find lodgement in the body of the smoker would be five-tenths per cent while in the so-called improved brand thirty-six hundredths per cent would be retained.

Since habitual smokers who suddenly change to cigarettes with less nicotine have a tendency to increase the number of smokes per day it is highly probable that by smoking cigarettes with twenty-eight per cent less nicotine they actually smoke more cigarettes and therefore absorb more nicotine and associated poisons in smaller doses than by smoking the stronger brands.

That the last statement is true has been amply shown by experiments with cigarette filters. These are new gadgets developed as a result of research conducted by the Aluminum Company of America. A report of the research appeared in a comparatively recent issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering*

Chemistry entitled "Removal of Undesirable Constituents from Tobacco Smoke." Note that this title written by unbiased scientists admits the presence of poisonous constituents in tobacco smoke. The purpose of the research was to determine which of the many absorbents of gas would be most efficient in removing the harmful ingredients from the smoke.

Cotton, charcoals, activated alumina, and others were used. All had some value as filters, but at best only about ten per cent to twenty per cent of the poisonous ingredients could be removed. It was found, however, that tobacco itself was the most efficient filter and that as much as seventy per cent of the harmful constituents could be removed by passing the smoke through a second cigarette. A small tube was therefore devised with a detachable mouthpiece. Smokers placed one cigarette from each package in the tube to serve as a filter while the cigarette to be smoked was attached to the end of the tube making an extension about ten inches long. The efficiency of such a filter drops rapidly, however, so that from the last cigarette of a package only about ten per cent of the harmful ingredients are removed. The cigarette filter is then removed and thrown away being so supercharged with harmful ingredients that smokers are advised that to smoke such a cigarette might be fatal. It is soggy to feel and disgusting in appearance.

The tobacco industry quickly utilized the new discovery and within a few months had sold over one million filter holders. Why were they so anxious to have them used by their victims? Could it be for the purpose of protecting them from the harmful constituents? Probably. Experience soon showed, however, that smokers who used the filter invariably smoked more cigarettes, some even doubling their daily consumption. If the industry could get all their victims to use the filter, it would therefore be possible to increase the annual sales from one hundred sixty-two billions a year to possibly two hundred fifty or three hundred billion cigarettes.

The following statements appeared in a small circular advertising a filtering device for pipes. Note the admissions of this tobacco company:

WHY PIPES TASTE HARSH AND BITEY

Early in 1933, in one of the greatest research laboratories, a group of scientists

(Concluded on page 250)

THE beet sugar industry of the west is facing one of its greatest opportunities in the past fifty years . . . an opportunity for service to the country in an hour of critical need and an opportunity for self-service which should put the industry on a permanently improved basis. To perform either of these services will require the fullest possible co-operation of beet growers, processors, and the public alike.

A few basic facts, repeated here for quick reference, may help us to better understand the problems and the opportunities facing the beet sugar industry. By now, every American knows that this country does not produce all its own sugar. A complicated system of acreage allotments, tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, import quotas, processing taxes, benefit payments, consumption estimates, and sales quotas has been in force in this country since 1934, to preserve the American sugar industry. Most students of the subject believe that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with this plan which is designed to prevent confusion and destructive competition in a world which ordinarily can make and distribute more sugar than it normally consumes. Moreover, the domestic sugar industry must pay to agricultural and factory workers wages and salaries which are commensurate with the American standard of living, and at the same time compete with a product of tropical countries, made by peon labor which is frequently paid only one-tenth, or less, the wages paid to workers in this country, for similar work.

FEDERAL CONTROL

FEDERAL sugar legislation is designed to let the domestic sugar industry live and operate under these conditions, and protect the consumer at the same time. Despite the obvious benefits of the Federal

FRANCIS ANDERSON, BEET GROWER, DEPOSITS SUGAR BEET CHECK WITH M. S. PETERSON, BANK CASHIER.



BLIGHT RESISTANT BEET SEED HAS TAKEN MOST OF THE HAZARD FROM SUGAR BEET GROWING. FOUR CENTER ROWS ARE FROM OLD TYPE SEED, AND THE OUTSIDE ROWS FROM RESISTANT SEED.

SUGAR...

and the War

WHAT CAUSED THE SHORTAGE?

WHAT CAN THE FARMERS AND CONSUMERS OF AMERICA DO ABOUT IT?

By DAVID W. EVANS

sugar control legislation, it has its defects. Some of these have formerly been thought to affect adversely only the continental sugar interests themselves. But the war has shown that they affect every American, for it is these phases of the law, and its administration, that is now responsible, at least to a limited extent, for the threatened shortage of sugar and all its attendant hardships and disadvantages.

Under Federal law, the sugar producers of continental United States have been permitted to make and sell less than thirty per cent of the country's normal sugar requirements. The beet sugar group have been allotted only twenty-three per cent of the total. The remaining seventy per cent of our sugar has come from foreign or insular cane-producing areas, including, principally, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

When Americans go under the new sugar-ration card system they will not greatly complain, perhaps, for they will realize that this is one of the essential sacrifices which we shall all be called upon to make in an all-out effort needed to win the war. And Americans can learn to sacrifice and like it, so long as sacrifice is necessary. But millions of

Americans will begin to realize, under the sugar rationing plan, perhaps for the first time, that some of this sugar shortage could have been avoided.

LOST IMPORTS

THE threatening shortage of sugar comes from three immediate causes: the increased needs of our military forces for sugar, and molasses for munitions; the need for more sugar for our allies; and, the cutting off, or curtailment, of sugar imports from foreign or insular areas.

It has been graphically pointed out that every time a sixteen-inch gun is fired, seven hundred pounds of sugar are burned up. Sugar, or sugar molasses, is one of the principal ingredients of alcohol; and alcohol is indispensable in war—for the making of smokeless powder and other explosives, and for the furnishing of motive power for torpedoes. It is also estimated that more than a million tons of the 1941 Cuban crop will be converted into alcohol for these purposes. Besides, Great Britain, Canada, and Russia, and perhaps other United Nations, must receive large stocks of sugar "for the duration" from sources which normally supply us with a large part of our needs. Other pro-

ducing areas which America depends on heavily for its sugar have been eliminated or threatened as dependable supply sources. Nearly a million tons of sugar which we import from the Philippines have been completely lost to us for the present, at least, and perhaps only half of our million-ton annual import quota from Hawaii will be obtainable this year. Shipping losses in the Caribbean are expected further to reduce our imports from Cuba to a mere 1,070,000 tons in 1942, compared with 2,696,000 tons last year.

All this adds up to a simple conclusion: America is facing the worst sugar shortage since sugar became such an important item in our daily diet and in our industrial life; and its corollary, only from the domestic beet sugar industry can we look for substantial relief this year, or at any time in the near future. This is the opportunity for service to country and to self that is now open to beet growers and beet sugar processors of the west.

THE BEET SUGAR OUTLOOK

Just how much of this sugar deficiency can the beet sugar industry be expected to make up? Unfortunately, no relief from this source can be expected for 1942. On the contrary, the Office of Price Administration estimates an actual loss of beet sugar for 1942 of nearly two hundred thousand tons, due to what now appears to have been an unwarranted and shortsighted sixteen per cent reduction of sugar beet acreage a year ago. This reduction was forced over the protest of tens of thousands of beet growers of the nation and countless other interested citizens living in the irrigated west who demanded, as late as the spring of 1941, permission to

MOUNTAINS OF SUGAR BEETS ARE PILED UP NEAR SUGAR FACTORIES AT HARVEST TIME.



MYRIL JENSEN OF YOUNG WARD, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH, AND PULP-FED SUNNY BOY, WIN GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS AT 1941 OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW.

A GROUP OF FARMERS, PROCESSORS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPRESENTATIVES AND TECHNICAL STAFF FROM UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WATCH NEW SUGAR BEET TOPPER AND PULLER PERFORM AT GARLAND, UTAH.



plant more beets, but were denied it. But that is now water under the bridge. What has been done cannot be undone, though we may, in future years, draw some good lessons from this sad experience.

However, there is still time this spring for the sugar beet industry to do something about increasing its production of sugar for 1943 use.

Recent estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture seem to indicate that the increase will not be more than fifteen per cent in 1942-43. On the other hand, a more recent estimate, by John C. Page, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, believes that sugar beet growers of the nation will probably increase their sugar beet production this year by one-third.

"In 1943," the Page report adds, "if additional factories for processing beets are provided and labor is available, the sugar output from reclamation projects can double last year's total. The eight hundred million pounds which thus could be made available would provide three quarters of a pound of sugar a week for twenty million men, women and children of the civilian population."

This report is an encouraging view from a government department head who, probably better than any other government official, knows the importance of the beet sugar industry to the irrigated west, and who is looking at the problem through the eyes of a realist, and not as a politician. It is doubtful, however, that such large increases can be expected.

However a conservative estimate of possibilities for increased production of sugar beets this year in the

(Continued on page 244)

SO MANY STARS

By
IRVA
PRATT
ANDRUS

JULIE lightly brushed her lips across her mother's cheek and father's forehead.

"Don't worry, darlings," she said in her clear, young way and went gaily to join the tall, dark-suited boy waiting just within the doorway for her.

Virginia smiled after them until the sound of the motor of David's roadster merged with the noises of the night; then she settled back a bit deeper in her chair, as though the upholstery softened the questioning within her. Through half-closed eyes she watched her husband. He was frowning slightly, but apparently his interest was entirely with the paper he held.

"I guess I am a terribly foolish mother, after all," Virginia thought. Quite suddenly she shut her eyes tightly.

Perhaps Allen knew why she sat thus; perhaps he had been thinking the same things she had. Whether he had or not, he chose this moment to say what Virginia had expected him to say when she had hurried to tell him of Julie's invitation. He had been upset then, Virginia knew, and she had been grateful that he had respected her decision.

"We are not scientists with a guinea pig, Virginia; we are her parents. We should have stopped her. She is too young." He clipped his words which to one who understood him as did his wife, meant that he was controlling his emotions with effort.

Virginia got up quickly; it was only a step between their chairs.

"She is sixteen, Allen," she said in a low tone. The words were what she had been reminding herself of all week, ever since Julie had raced up the back steps and burst into the kitchen with her sweet face reflecting her inner excitement.

"Mother, you'd never guess," she had been quite breathless. "David Thomas asked me to go to their party Friday night, and oh, Mother, he's got the grandest car and—and everything!"

Sixteen—how quickly years had slipped away; they had been far too



JULIE WAS ALWAYS THE CENTER OF AN ADMIRING GROUP. SHE WAS SWEEPED ALONG BY THE TEMPO OF APPROVAL.

short for all there is to learn and to try to teach. Virginia had been but four years past the magic of sixteen when Julie had been born. Holding her baby there in the hospital that first day Virginia had promised the tiny daughter while joy caught at her breath: "We are going to be the happiest ones in the whole world, Baby; and Mother and Daddy will teach you all of the good things, and then some day you will be a lovely lady with a bit of heaven and a good husband, too."

It had been like a fairy tale then, distant and beautiful. Dreaming was so easy. Living had caught them up immediately. Scarcely had the tricks of babyhood been mastered when the adjustment to a baby brother had to be made. There had been an appalling shortage of time to do any direct teaching in the years since.

BECAUSE Virginia and Allen enjoyed children and appreciated their value, they had not been content with a family of two, and so working and praying, failing in some things, succeeding in others, they had welcomed two more into their circle. Together Virginia and Allen had formulated some few rules and strengthened by these, they had hurdled many difficulties. Appre-

ciating the opportunity our Father in heaven gave us for growth by bestowing the power of choice, they had tried not to usurp that power in their children. Following the divine example, they had directed as best they could, but family decisions had not been theirs alone. That was why this might mean so much to them. Tonight they would know whether they had made a mistake by allowing Julie to make her own decisions, for Virginia had not cried out the words that crowded at her lips when Julie had told her of the invitation.

"You cannot go, Julie," she had wanted to say. Instead she had smiled at her daughter and asked with outward quietness, "Do you think you should go, Julie?"

Julie knew the objections to accepting such an invitation. It was a serious situation that practically every person in America faces sometime. Tobacco and alcohol would be welcome guests at this party David had asked Julie to attend with him. David's people were not bad people. In material things they were far richer than Julie's. They were too busy to take their children to church, but they sent them whenever David and Tom would go. Every advantage that money could insure they lavished upon them, and they wanted as every parent does to have their children grow up to be good, respectable citizens. They were very human; now and then they sipped a cocktail, and occasionally David's father relaxed with an after-dinner cigar; their market basket generally held a can of coffee, but they were sure there was no harm in a cup for breakfast; assuredly they taught the Word of Wisdom, by word of mouth.

When David's older brother, Tom, took up smoking they were naturally upset. One night he was brought home drunk, and there was a terrible scene. David had not acquired any such bad habits, as yet, but he caused them quite some anguish of mind by the companions he had seemed to prefer lately. They would be happy to have him interested in a sweet girl like Julie. David's mother was thinking of

these things even while Virginia was fighting the fear of what would happen to her daughter.

What would Julie do when amid unaccustomed grandeur, partially blinded by the glitter from champagne glasses and the smoke from cigarettes, she saw for the first time in her life, attractive people, entertaining boys and lovely girls indulging with an air of nochalance in the use of those things she had been taught were wrong? Julie had as-

the slave-holders, stimulants, because they were accepted as leaders among David's friends?

Virginia had wanted to remind Julie of all this. To lecture just a bit, but she had not. For sixteen years she had been teaching Julie the truth, trying to show her the way, the beauty of life's plan, and so she had gone on peeling potatoes, praying silently, while she let her daughter make the choice to go.

Standing with her hand on her husband's shoulder she prayed again.

THE party raced from excitement to excitement. Julie was always the center of an admiring group, and David scarcely left her side. She was swept along by the tempo of approval. Smiles parted her lips and sparkled in her eyes. Everything was such fun. If she had indulged in make-believe this night, Julie would have assumed the role of queen; she was a leader in laughter. David was proud of her, and she sensed his pride and was glad. It seemed quite natural for her to take the glass when he handed it to her, although Julie knew it held champagne. Everyone had a glass in hand. For a moment she held it, laughing across at the group before her; almost she put it to her lips. Then because Julie was used to making decisions, she stood watching the stars of reflected light in the shimmering liquid and counted consequences.

Julie knew the truth about narcotics gained in more sober moments of study. Here was a group of boys almost ready to enter the business of leading and participating in the activities of the world; a group of girls whose heritage was motherhood, and they were selling their strength, their freedom, and paying the price for the purchaser. Julie thought of these things, but she dreaded to meet the disapproval of others; mostly she feared the reaction she felt David would have toward her refusal; then too Julie's pulse was pounding with the sense of adventure this unknown held as challenge, but in this instant she remembered something from her childhood; she felt again the surging pride that had slipped from her father's eyes and spread over all their family like a protecting mantle, that long ago day when mother had answered the teasing of Aunt Margie to take just one cup of coffee. Julie had her feet on firm ground; her parents had done more than teach with words. They

had set the example. She handed back the glass—or tried to. The clamor of urging swelled up around her.

VIRGINIA lay quietly when the car drove up. She heard Julie come in and start down the hallway. Would she come and sit on the edge of the bed to tell her mother all that had happened? Would she kiss her goodnight? Had Virginia placed too much faith in the principle of free agency? She had difficulty in lying still. What could she do if Julie went on to her own room? Fear drummed at Virginia and lengthened each second. More welcome than fame and glory was the feel of her daughter's arms, the sound of her child's soft voice.

"Oh, Mummy," was all Julie said, but there was singing and warm sunlight in the spirit that sent the words.

Virginia held her close and gently patted Julie's head, for she could say nothing—too much thankfulness crowded within her! Later there would be words, but this moment they shared quietly. Over Julie's head she could see the sky through the window. Tomorrow would be a clear day; there were so many stars.



"WE ARE NOT SCIENTISTS WITH A GUINEA PIG, VIRGINIA; WE ARE HER PARENTS. WE SHOULD HAVE STOPPED HER."

sured her mother that David did not smoke or drink. Her eyes had begged to have her words believed, but most of his crowd did. Julie was so eager to believe in people; maybe she was wrong about David. Even if she were right what would be her reaction when the group she wanted to impress and please chimed around her, "Be a good sport, Julie?" Would her clear gaze see through the falseness? Would Julie trade the very power of choice her mother had suffered to endow her with, to



DAVID'S MOTHER WAS THINKING OF THESE THINGS EVEN WHILE VIRGINIA WAS FIGHTING THE FEAR OF WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HER DAUGHTER.

•—The

UTILITY OF GOD

By

DR. G. HOMER DURHAM

Utah State Agricultural College

IN this modern age the people demand utility in all things—from the kitchen stove to the latest order from the War Production Board at Washington. Will it work? or, will it work better? are the questions asked. This modern emphasis on values is part of a century's growth. In the process, ideas, beliefs, established practices, and customs have all been under the attack of those who emphasize performance, function, progress. Belief in God, meantime, has received almost a mortal blow in the outside world. Many religious institutions have failed to perform satisfactorily for the pragmatists of the machine age. "Where does it get you?" these neighbors of ours say. "Religion is the opiate of the masses," said Lenin—and the thought of the communist leader has been re-echoed, by implication, funny story, film, verse, and serious teaching throughout the world.

Latter-day Saints think they understand the significance of this remarkable ground-swell of opinion. It represents the failure of an apostate faith to satisfy the searching examination of seeking human beings—who, if they seek long enough and do not become discouraged, will eventually discover the truth and accept or reject it.

In the meantime, will there be freedom left for the Church to proselytize freely—perhaps the most valuable right accorded now to human groups? If this ground-swell continues, will it remain possible for earnest seekers to discover and identify our truths.

"Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, do ordain and establish this constitution."

Has this statement, found similarly in forty-three of our forty-eight state constitutions, become a dead letter? Is it but the recognition of an ancient nineteenth century superstition and not the embodiment in our law of a real fact? Not altogether the latter, surely. But has it any utility? *What good is it, as the college students say?*

What can we say to those, not of our faith, about the efficacy of belief in God? Better still, what can we say to the rising tide of agnosticism, and to ourselves, concerning the

utility of God in the present crisis?

A few months ago, in another part of the country, I visited a college

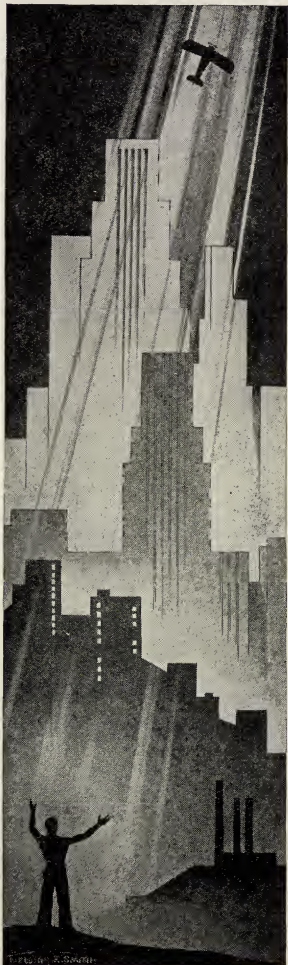
assembly. A good brother prayed: "Please God, if possible, preserve us from the calamity of another war; and if it be Thy will, may the efforts of those who now make for war [France was about to fall] come to naught." A learned social scientist seated by me said: "I wonder if that old so-and-so thinks that prayer is going to stop ten thousand steel tanks from rolling and fifty thousand dive-bombers from flying. The only thing that stops tanks and planes is more tanks and planes."

Sorrowfully, and in a sense, I had to agree with my colleague. But I was not through with him. What was the utility of that prayer? This is an extremely practical question. The words of a white-haired man were pitted against the mechanized strength of war. What was the utility of God in that picture? Or was there only futility, in going through the motions, as my friend indicated? I recalled the ineptness and impotency of churches in the face of war and kindred social problems the last score of years. I even thought of the failure of my own Church to impress its membership with enough faith, stamina, or whatever you want to call it, to leave coffee, for example, alone. If God has no utility in the matter of a cup of coffee what could be hoped for in this situation!

This was not a question to be answered lightly with a mere affirmation of belief—not in this pragmatic age! I had to think. The answer I could pass off hurriedly to a Sunday school class just wouldn't do here. Nor was it acceptable to the generation of which it was part. In learned, scientific journals—dealing with human problems—I had never once encountered the name of God, let alone found one article taking Him into consideration as even a possible or occasional factor in human affairs. God had been dismissed long ago from a place in the scientific discussion of human affairs. And in many years of specialized training in the same field, God was never mentioned, except perhaps as the refuge of the weak-minded and the incapable.

I was determined to find some answer in this same field, so I got busy. Here are the results—rea-

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GUARDIANS *of the* PAST

LOOK UNTO THE ROCK WHENCE YE ARE HEWN,
AND TO THE HOLE OF THE PIT WHENCE YE
ARE DIGGED.—ISAIAH 51:1.

By ADAH ROBERTS NAYLOR

WHENEVER the Mormon people consider the rock from which they were hewn, and the pit from which they were digged, they are forced to go a long way back, for they believe themselves to be descendants of the boy Joseph who almost four thousand years ago was sold into slavery and carried into the land of Egypt.

Joseph was the great-grandson of Abraham, and Abraham was the oldest and one of the greatest pioneers of whom we have any record. He was a magnificent person—a true type of explorer—a heroic breed. He was a man of vision, and when God called him he answered, "Yes." He went into an unknown country, leaving behind him all the civilization of his time, out where he would not be hampered by the limits of the thought of his day, out where God could talk to him.

Abraham's travels, meager though the record is, make a fascinating study. Led by God, he traveled around the fertile crescent and down into the valley of the Jordan. Whenever God has a special mission for an individual or for a group, He seems to lead them where He best can teach them; and so Abraham was led into the Land of Canaan, a little land of hills and valleys crowded in between the desert and the sea, a land quite different from those along river beds where great civilizations flourished, for it was dependent upon rainfall for crops and vegetation. The Lord said unto Abram,

Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and south-

ward, and eastward, and westward: For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever. And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee. Then Abram removed his tent and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre . . . and built there an altar unto the Lord. (Genesis 13:14-18)

And so we begin the history of a race, a little rivulet of people, the descendants of one man, whom God diverted from the great stream of humanity and made His "servant, Israel."

The descendants of Abraham formed a small but mighty nation; "Lo, it is a people, the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations." . . . (Numbers 23:9) From the beginning, they were surrounded by their enemies; their little land formed a bridge over which the armies of vast empires marched to and fro; they were suppressed by them, often enslaved. There was nowhere they could turn save toward God, and so they developed a spirituality that no other people had. These vast empires, these mighty civilizations that came out from the great stream of humanity, Assyria, Babylon, Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome all flourished for a time and then

passed away; only Israel remained.

The Israelites were shepherds and poets, and they poured out their hearts in song and story, thereby giving to the world its most precious possession, the Bible.

A remnant of Israel is still with us. What is their secret? Why have they survived? May it not be because of their history, their literature, the records they have kept? The Lord said, "Write it in a book," and they gave to the world its first history, a record of God's dealings with man. All through the ages they have relived this history; the voice of Abraham, the voice of their prophets, is a living voice; the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob is still their God; they know that they have a destiny; and so they survive.

The most dramatic, the most spectacular event in Israel's history is probably the episode of the Red Sea. When Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt, he traveled northward, for to the east was the desert and toward the west was the land of the fierce, warlike Philistines. The northward course led them directly to the Red Sea; here they paused dismayed, for they had no way of crossing, no boats or rafts were to be had; and looking backward they saw that the Egyptians were pursuing them, and they

(Continued on page 247)



POSTAGE STAMP MYSTERIES

By ELIZABETH HENDRIX



IN the one hundred years of its existence, the postage stamp has served many purposes besides the one for which it was originally intended. Stamp collecting has become a diversion and a hobby, an investment and a speculation, in which the modest little paper stickers are given a fluctuating price far beyond their face value.

But the educational value of postage stamps has not yet been fully realized. They constitute a library of history and biography, of science and art, and even a large collection of mystery stories. There is not a nation in the world, sufficiently advanced to have postal service, which does not have one or more mystery stories written on its postage stamps.

We expect to find mystery in the stamps of the Orient, but in some instances the picture has become so familiar to us that we cease to remember the mystery. There is the dragon stamp of China, probably the oldest design ever printed on a postage stamp, the royal seal of Fu Hi, the first emperor of the celestial kingdom, and one of the traditional five wise men. Hidden in the coils of that dragon are strange stories of a nation that was old and wise before modern history began. But who thinks of that now?

Most stamp collections have Egypt's air mail stamp with an imprint of a plane circling the pyramids. It is an impressive picture of the meeting of centuries, but most of us have read so much about the pyramids that we have forgotten the mystery.

A twenty cent stamp of Indo-China, with a crudely drawn picture of the temple of Angkor-Vat, forms the title page of one of the most persistent unanswered questions.—the story of Angkor-Thom, a great city that once sheltered a population of over one million, abandoned and forgotten, and swallowed up by the jungles of Cambodia for hundreds of years. Nobody knows where the inhabitants went or why. There are no evidences of earthquake or tidal wave or pestilence, to account for their disappearance. During the half century that has elapsed since its discovery, scholars have been trying to solve the riddle of Angkor-Thom.

Cambodia is off the beaten track for

tourists, and only the industrious, independent traveler ever finds it. A rough jungle road leads back from the coast to the ruins of Angkor-Thom. It is a way of flowers and perfume and birds of bright plumage, and ends suddenly before a gate so magnificent and imposing that one wonders if he is dreaming. It is one of the five portals to the deserted city.

The dream deepens as one wanders among the mighty ruins walled about by an almost impenetrable jungle, until he reaches the greatest of them all, Angkor-Vat, the temple which appears on the Cambodia postage stamp. It is a building of splendor and magnificence equal—some say, surpassing—anything now left on earth. The outer walls are carved in exquisite designs of birds and flowers, dancing children, and praying priests. Within are vast halls and long corridors stretching away in unbroken silence, save for the sound of one's own footsteps, or the flapping of great bats disturbed by human presence.

Yes, the United States of America has a challenging story stamp, too. It peers out from every commemorative stamp where the face or figure of an American Indian appears.

But the largest collection of stamp mystery stories is issued by Latin American countries. It starts in Mexico and the title page bears the imprint of Mexico's official seal, an eagle perched on a cactus, with a serpent in its beak.

It illustrates a story which is written, with slight variations, in most of the early histories of Mexico; the story of a tribe of strange Indians, from nobody knows where, wandering over the deserts of Mexico, looking for a sign that would tell them where to stop.

After many days their high priest saw the eagle on the cactus and declared it to be the promised sign. That is said to be the spot where the City of Mexico now stands, and the Aztec nation grew up around it. The last chapter is illustrated by a Mexican special delivery stamp showing a jungle runner with a roll of papyrus in his hand. It commemorates the royal messenger who carried to Montezuma the news of the landing of the Spaniards in Vera Cruz.

The stamps of Guatemala illustrate a mystery which has engaged the minds of scholars all over the world, the mystery of Maya civilization. It spreads before us the vast area of Central America, dotted with ruined cities of a rich and powerful people, now buried deep in tropical jungles. A monolith stamp commemorates the partially exhumed ruins of Quirigua, supposed to be one of the great capitals of this disappearing race. The Quetzal bird, which adorns most of the stamps of Guatemala is a tribute to the god who is still adored by scattered Maya tribes. He is known in Mexico as Quetzalcoatl and in Central America as Kukulcan. Better

(Concluded on page 241)

GOING— GOING!



ANTELOPE AT WATERING HOLE

Photograph Courtesy Fish and Wildlife Service.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRONGHORN ANTELOPE—WHICH ROAMED THE PLAINS IN GREAT NUMBERS WHEN OUR FATHERS WERE MOVING WEST—BUT WHICH HAVE BEEN CROWDED BACK AND BACK.

THEY'RE increasing all around us, except in Colorado. Wyoming takes pride in them, and annually invites sportsmen from all over the nation to hunt them. Not only Wyoming, but California and Nevada are straining themselves to bring them back to hunttable numbers. Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico open the season every now and then, and thousands of hunters flock to the desert. They are increasing slightly in Arizona. Washington, which never had them in primitive days, has stocked up on a nucleus herd of them from Nevada surpluses.

I'm talking about antelope—the gallopingest, flyingest, most curious game mammal on our continent. He's a Robert Ripley special—has a mane suggestive of a horse's, runs like a horse (although he also has a few deerlike gaits), has hollow horns, like a cow, but sheds them like a deer—and yet he doesn't shed them, but keeps the bony core, and really sheds only the sheath. He has a system of odoriferous glands like a goat. Unlike the deer, he has a gall-bladder. And unlike both the goat and the deer, but like the giraffe, he has no dew-claws.

I could go on and on. Science

goes into the minutest details, and shows you where the American antelope is like, and then unlike, one animal after another. Its nearest relatives? Well, it has none. Neither deer, nor goat, nor horse, nor old-world antelope claims it for near-kin. It's a—it's a—well, it's just a plain ol' American pronghorn antelope, which science says originated on North American plains and deserts many, many years ago, and lived there with now-extinct native camels and horses and prehistoric bison, and which nearly came to extinction itself on the same plains and deserts about fifteen years ago.

The antelope is an open-country animal. Oh, here and there he may have penetrated into the juniper ridges, but for the most part he's a child of vast open shortgrass and shortsage spaces.

Young antelope are born on wind-swept flats, and in swales. But that doesn't mean one can always find them. In the middle of the dropping season (April and May) I have

searched high and low without success for days on end. One year I failed on the plains, and found my first one on the side of a low butte, in country swarming with mule-deer! Since baby antelope are scentless, coyotes often have no better luck.

Antelope are extremely gregarious. They are, with the exception of the bison, the most herd-bound mammal in America. This is characteristic of plains animals.

Being desert mammals, however, antelope are responsive to availability and distribution of water. Much water scatters them, and reduces the size of herds. A scarcity of water draws them together from miles around to the vicinity of the water-hole. Where water is annually abundant, succulent vegetation is unimportant as a source of

By ALBERT C. ANTREI

drinking water. Where water is naturally almost entirely absent, whole herds have been known to get along on small seeps, or with just succulent plants, like the prickly pear.

Here and there antelope migrate from summer to winter range, but in most areas they snort and gallop over one home range the year round.

An antelope looks larger from a distance than he really is. Up close you will find he is much smaller than a deer, and not much taller (if, indeed, he is) than a large sheep. He's not too easy a target for a hunter's gun.

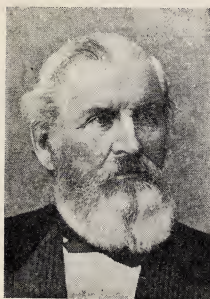
Both sexes are horned, but the doe's horns are small, and usually not even discernible at a distance.

MOST animals have a means of signaling to one another. Forest animals depend largely on ear and

(Continued on page 231)



BRIGHAM YOUNG *and* HORACE S. ELDREDGE



HORACE S. ELDREDGE

By DONALD M. BRUCE

transport them to the valley. In June of 1854, he left the East to return to Great Salt Lake City, where he served as a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1854 he became one of the General Authorities of the Church as a member of the First Council of the Seventy.

BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote many letters to Brother Eldredge while

he was in the east, either on Church business or buying for the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Most of the letters were written while the U. S. troops were here intercepting the mails and making things generally uncomfortable for the Saints. In some of his letters, Brigham Young made reference to this interruption of the mail service.

The contents of the letter in the accompanying photograph is given in its entirety, just as it was written over eighty years ago.

ONE of the lesser known of our pioneer leaders, Horace S. Eldredge was nevertheless one of the most ardent Church workers of his time. He was born in the town of Brutus, New York, on February 6, 1816. Before he was twenty years old, he heard a sermon preached by a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. After further investigation he concluded that it was the only true order and decided to unite his destiny with that of the Saints, and moved to Nauvoo. He was present there during the exodus and moved into Winter Quarters. Although some of his relatives left for the West the first year, he stayed until 1848, when in Brigham Young's company he arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley on September 22, 1848, after three months on the way.

There were few men that enjoyed the confidence of Brigham Young as Brother Eldredge did. That confidence is shown by the fact that during his first winter in the valley, he was appointed by Brigham Young to be marshall of the territory of Utah, assessor and collector of the taxes.

In the fall of 1852 he was called to serve a mission to the East. There he presided over the St. Louis Conference, and acted as General Church Agent. Some idea of the immense amount of work covered by that last title may be gained from the fact that he was in charge of all immigration, both from Europe and from America. In 1853, over four hundred wagons and two thousand head of cattle started across the plains. The following year there was an even greater number, and Brother Eldredge was pressed to find the needed conveyances to

Great Salt Lake City, Feb'y 14, 1858
Bro. Horace S. Eldredge,
Dear Brother:-
Your letter of Nov'r 14th arrived by the lat. mail on the 3rd inst., and its contents caused neither surprise nor discouragement, as they corresponded with what we had anticipated from the movements of late. All circumstances considered, it will probably be best for you to at once to arrange your affairs as to be able to leave for the mountains at any moment your judgment may dictate. And should you be unable to pay off all indebtedness, inform the creditors that we have plenty of funds to pay them, but since we have no communication except by Panama, and mail matter by that route is often carefully overhauled after it leaves our borders, they must patiently wait the progress and issue of the present disturbance so unabatedly caused by President Buchanan, of which they certainly cannot justly complain, since the present disturbance is entirely the fault of our enemies on account of our religion, and we are only acting in self defense. Under the present aspect of affairs, I am unable to counsel you in regard to this year's immigration, any further than to say to you and all others to make your way to Utah as soon and in the best manner and by the best route you

Great Salt Lake City,
Feb'y. 4, 1858.

"Pres. Horace S. Eldredge,

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this year's immigration, any further than to say to you and all others to make your way to Utah as soon and in the best manner, and by the best route you can. Our enemies have gone into winter quarters near the ruins of Fort Supply and Bridger, (which you are aware were evacuated and burned by us last fall), and for some weeks past we have not heard, though we are making such preparations as may be necessary for the preservation of our rights and lives. Please bring with you as much unruled paper like the small sample enclosed, as you can conveniently. Send all your letters by way of Panama, for no letters, papers, or mails have reached here from Independence since Mr. Kimball's contract was annulled.

"For explanation I enclose a copy of the current account between you and Br. Groesbeck.

"Ever praying for your prosperity and welfare in the Kingdom of God, I remain, as ever, your Brother in the Gospel."

"Brigham Young."

"P. S. Mr. Postmaster and all others:—When you have read this letter please forward it to its destination, for keeping it can be of no possible benefit to you."

"B. Y."

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

And should we die before our journey's through,
Happy day! All is well!

THE pervading spirit of the inspiring Mormon marching song, "Come, Come, Ye Saints," came to many of us here in the Hawaiian Islands on the fateful morning of December 7, 1941. A certain closeness to our Pioneers of 1847 came to us down through the years, and we felt in our hearts what they must have had in theirs as they sang these stirring words.

It happened something like this: The seventh of December dawned bright and clear, in the "Paradise of the Pacific." Most of the people in Honolulu were up and about; some readying themselves for the Sabbath, some leaving for necessary defense jobs, some returning, and others merely "up."

Towards the northwest could be heard the distant roar of guns firing, which was naturally attributed to routine defense maneuvers. We missionaries here in the Japanese Mission home were preparing to leave for our various Sunday Schools, and, as is our custom, at eight thirty we turned on the radio to listen to the Salt Lake Tabernacle choir and organ broadcast as transcribed weekly for the Islands. The peaceful strains of "Rock of Ages," as sung by the choir, were coming over the air. Suddenly, the local announcer excitedly cut in on the broadcast and said the Hawaiian Islands were under attack, and for all people to get off the streets and take cover! Then came the last words of the song:

Rock of Ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee.

Again the announcer cut in and repeated his momentous message, which we were decidedly inclined to believe this time, as the sound of bursting bombs, airplanes, and anti-aircraft firing were upon us— Back to "Salt Lake" again, and just in time to hear Brother Richard Evans say, "And should we die before our journey's through, Happy day! All is well." Never shall we forget those glorious words nor the valiant men who were at that very moment dying out at Pearl Harbor, Hickham Field, Kaneohe, and elsewhere. May God rest their souls.

And should we die before our journey's through,

Happy day! all is well!

We then are free from toil and sorrow too; With the just we shall dwell.

But if our lives are spared again

To see the Saints, their rest obtain,
O how we'll make this chorus swell—
All is well! All is well!

Aloha,

Elder Charles W. Hansen.
P. S. It's still a Great World!

Our enemies have gone into winter quarters near the ruins of Fort Supply and Bridger, (which you are aware were evacuated and burnt by us last fall) and for some weeks past we have not heard from them, though we are making such preparations as may be necessary for the preservation of our rights and lives. Please bring with you as much unruled paper, like the small sample enclosed, as you can conveniently. Send all your letters by way of Panama, for no letters, papers, or mails have reached here from Independence since Mr. Kimball's contract was annulled.

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B. Y.



PROUD FEATHERS

A Modern Fable

By
RICHARD
BALL

LIFTING his pompous head, Proud Feathers crowed, long and low, like the virile baritone he was. His voice, powerful, compelling, carried through the cold dawn as if it had been telegraphed to tell the neighboring residents the time.

After each impressive crow, Proud Feathers tilted his head, paused to listen. It seemed he heard another voice in the distance. The third time, when his notes had been swallowed by the restless wind, he knew there was someone else.

He became tense, silent, his huge chest bursting with indignation. Someone was mocking him. On the other side of the canyon—mocking him! He, who was undisputed champion of all roosters, chief crower of them all, holder of first prize at the Sisloo County Fair.

Without regard for his dignity, he had been carted last afternoon from his comfortable city roost to Professor James' ranch.

On his first morning here, he was being mocked.

It would call for investigation.

After feeding time, he paraded over to the fence, stared at the tall, jagged, purple hills bordering the miniature valley. They looked so mighty, so close. Flapping his wings, throwing out his chest—he agreed they were as big as he was.

His beady eyes remained fixed. Somewhere at the top or at the foot of these hills, there strutted another rooster. Imposter! One with the notion that it could crow.

Proud Feathers ruffled his comb—There was not room enough for two roosters in this valley.

Close to him, a gate had been left open carelessly—the entrance to the wild-looking country, replete with fat bugs, juicy young worms—the hide-out of the heckler.

Proud Feathers glanced back at the crowded barnyard. He looked forward again at the stoic hills. He swaggered through the dangling gate. The trail was rough, frequently tangled.

Once a hedgehog darted out. Proud Feathers became frightened, spread his wings, started to turn back. Then he heard the mocking voice that had tantalized him all morning. He strutted on through the forest of flowers and wild grass, his dark, brown breast gleaming in the sun, his black tail militantly erect.

A FEW more startled introductions to "foreign" animals—then he reached his destination. He found himself at the foot of the purple hills which looked so close. Before him, shaded by two weeping willow trees, nestled a house, in a deep yard that was being explored for food by a handsome brood of hens.

This was the place—obviously the place! Here somewhere there paraded a rooster, without any respect for its superiors, rascally impertinent! It had mocked him. Proud Feathers, champion of cham-

pions! With vengeance in his eyes, he charged toward the yard, paused in front of a tall, wire fence, crowed loud and mightily, his haughty voice bugling the roadside. This was his ultimatum to come out—the insignificant quail that had dared to mock him. Come out and fight!

But no response; merely soft clucking of hens! And from the distance—a similar crow, a mocking crow—the one that had vexed him all morning.

Again he lifted his head, warbled his brief, powerful symphony, only to hear the hungry hens scratch for bugs.

Then, far off—mocking, loud, derisive mocking. That voice once more, that taunting voice, the one he had strutted off to search for like a spited wasp—it was coming from his own barnyard.

The following morning the sun yawned over the hills. The sky became ablaze in a tapestry of red. There was no morning warble. Proud Feathers was silent. Alarm clocks had to wake the slumbering farmers.

With a sad shake of his head, Professor James left the chicken coop. He sighed to the poultry doctor:

"Can't understand what's wrong with the old fellow. Wish I could make it out—leaving the yard, returning late in the afternoon—raging like a prima donna and fluttering over the place, all the time crowing, then pausing. Crowing, then pausing! As if he were fighting with his shadow!"

The keen-eyed expert gave his brief analysis. "Barnyard too small. Not enough insects."

But Professor James wondered, while in the open, the wind creasing the wild grass, scattering the seeds of matured flowers, murmured the inside story. And the fat, tiny sparrows bobbing on long arms of shimmering trees nodded their heads at the purple hills. There, emblazoned in rows of scarlet elm, the answer, brief, profound:

PROUD FEATHERS, VICTIM
OF AN ECHO.

Poetry

LITTLE THINGS

By Cora May Preble

SUCH little things tug at my heart:
Green jonquil leaves in spring that start
To push their way through grass and
foam—
An emerald sea with caps of foam;

A flowering spray of apple bloom;
A whiff of lilacs' fresh perfume;
A clinging cloud against a hill
And red geraniums on a sill.

Such tiny things to pull my heart—
To split it almost wide apart!
But they can tear my heart with pain—
These . . . and April's silver rain!

I LOVE BLUE

By Mildred T. Hunt

OH, blue is a color I love,
All the immensities of earth are made
of it—

The seven seas, the firmament above;
And ever the breast of the pure white dove
Shows a shade of it.
All the dear, small things are touched with
it too,

The eyes of the new-born are always blue.
Shadows in the sunlight,
Mist above the sea,
At dusk the rolling lea,
So I'll wear blue for you, my love, tonight.

RICH MEASURE

By Nell K. A. Foster

I LIVE and breathe by precious things:
My children—white-robed christenings,
First teeth, first curls (the hoarded size),
First photographs, with stick-out ears
And chubby fists and staring eyes,
First words, first steps, and down the years
First schools and timid coquetry,
First valentines, first loves, first flowers.
I do not reckon sunny time
By clocks alone, but as they chime;
My children measure life for me;
Their lengthening shadows mark my hours.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRAYER

By Julia W. Wolfe

THEY seem such trivial things to bring to
Thee.
These humdrum duties of the workaday,
Rooms to be cleaned—and bread and cake
to bake,
Socks to be darned and tiny clothes to make;
They seem such petty things to bring to
Thee . . .

And yet, dear God, if by their light neglect
Every little house should lose its cosy grace,
And husband, children should prefer to roam
Away from wife and mother and the home
Into the lure of some less holy place,
'Tis well that womanhood should raise a
prayer:
"God bless our home," and deign to sojourn
there.

APRIL MIRACLE

By Phyllis Morden

THE fountain's bowl is crystal-ringed;
About its base brown sparrows hold
Complaining council. Rainbow-winged
Doves illuminate the cold.
Upon the pathways' icy coat
The feathery snow is swept along;
Yet from an unseen warbler's throat
Green April burgeons in a song.

WANDERLUST

By Dorothy Marie Davis

PLUM trees with deep roots
Blossom . . . yet I, hearing spring,
Think of birds flying.



TREES

By Grace M. Candland

HOW wonderful are trees in early spring
When nature sends her liquid strength
to form
New countless buds, her April offering,
A symbol of the winter's passing storm,
And soon each limb is like a web of lace
Against a mass of racing clouds that skim
Across the sky and tumble into place
Like drifted snow along the mountain rim.

I gazed in ecstasy and wondered why
I had not lifted up my eyes to see
The lovely picture floating there so free,
A nameless panorama in the sky,
A song of praise within my heart takes
wing
When trees begin to waken in the spring:

EASTER MORNING

By Kathrine H. Williams

LORD, I shall seek Thee in this wondrous
hour,
Wiser for all the wisdom Mary won
Who turned from fruitless searching of a
dour
Earth-sepulchre for Thy victorious son!
So shall I turn from earthly views to Thee,
Needing no gifts to ask: some little part
Of radiance the old monotony
To lift—or even an understanding heart!
Lord, I shall seek Thee by a lovelier road.
A swifter ascent to Thy holy hill
This Easter tide, relinquishing the goad
Of want that bids all grateful song to still . . .
My praise and joy shall scale the church's
dome
As well befits a child come gladly home!

SONNET ON LIFE

(To the memory of my friend,
J. Edwin Nelson.)

By Helen Hinkley Jones

AGAIN it's spring. The days grow sweet
and long
Toward full summer; and the greening fields
He loved stretch promisingly toward the
strong
Protective cup of mountains. Sorrow yields
To hope, and death to life. Yet now he
sleeps
And will not wake though life he loved calls
clear
With breathless urgency, and Ruth who
weeps
He always answered. Now he does not
hear.

How can he dare to sleep when all the earth
He loved is awakening? He was my friend.
He sometimes talked of man and God to me
And so I know his faith was this: That birth
Must follow death. . . . Man's living does
not end
In sleep. . . . Awakening's in Eternity.

SPRING, THE NEW BORN

By Edna S. Dustin

SPRING, the new born of the seasons,
Comes forth from her blanket of snow
Wearing a gown of emerald green,
With colored buds for a bow.

The heavens are her eyes of blue;
The golden sunbeams, strands of hair;
The spring rains, her childish tears—
Her voice the birds of the air.

The warm spring winds are her dancing
feet,
That will carry her on to her place,
Where she will bloom into maidenhood
In a summer of beauty and grace.

WHAT CAN I DO?



By MRS. I. R. DONNERGAARD

I can listen alertly to the news reports and, with one "ear to the ground," watch for signs of subtle propaganda designed to overthrow my sense of values. I can point out to my neighbor that these are testing times and that we must weigh our own intelligence and reasoning against the views of others who might or might not see as clearly as we.

When rules and regulations are tightened in our city, state and nation, I can remind myself and others that the largest cornerstone upon which our nation was built, way back in those troubled times was tolerance.

I can teach my children that certain intolerances led to the establishment of this nation and the same ones will preserve it; the intolerance of waste, destruction, laziness, and indifference.

I can teach them more and more about the virtues of appreciation and the assuming of responsibilities, and I can learn more of them myself.

I can utilize time and materials in countless ways. What I cannot use, I can clean and mend and send to those agencies who can put them to further use in times of disaster.

NAUVOO BAND

By Eva Willes Wangsgaard

Above the plains that knew the hungry howl
Of preying wolves, the Redman's warring scream,
And honk or swishing wings of migrant fowl
Ascended notes that wove a stranger theme,
For when the refugees from sad events
Disposed of jewelry and tableware,
Musicians did not barter instruments—
They would as soon have thoughts of selling prayer.
They knew that music has the power to lift
Discouraged hearts, bowed heads, the dragging limb;
And, nightly, with the campfire smoke, would drift
Quadrille and schottische, anthem, or grateful hymn.
Though hands and lips are stilled, a city grew
For every tune beyond their lost Nauvoo.

I may gather fruits and vegetables and can them for winter's use and teach my children that work in the soil is honest and a thrilling experience. Such was the work of our pioneers and established in them great principles.

I can tell all who will listen that our democracy is like a tender plant and extremely sensitive. It can grow to maturity and full fruitage and send off healthy shoots only if it is tended carefully and is not left to wither and die because of laziness or neglect. For it, like the plants of the garden, needs constant care and encouragement. And it, like the plants, cannot tend itself. We are the gardeners.

Whenever I hear persons, poisoned by the subtle suggestion of the futility in exercising their right to vote, say, "What's the use?" I can remind them that it is their own voice which they are shutting off while they have the freedom to express themselves. They should appreciate such a privilege in one of the few countries left on the face of the earth allowing its peoples that right.

I can instill in my children one of the most important qualities of character—appreciation. For appreciation breeds courtesy, respect for the other fellow's rights, of his thinking, and of his property. It promotes self-respect and pride—the kind of pride that reaches for the highest ideals and achievements. I can point out that these are the privileges that freedom in a democracy brings.

By study and prayerful thinking I can maintain a state of thinking that cannot demoralize my outlook. And thus fortified I can help to lift the morale of those who cannot see above the morass of human defeatism and might succumb to its destructive propaganda.

I recall the hardships and heartaches of the founders and early settlers of our nation and the courage and sacrifices of those ever westward-pressing pioneers who followed them. I sympathize and am grateful for all they established. This I believe should be instilled in the hearts and minds of the young people of the nation and kept alive in the memory of their elders who might have forgotten that much of all we have today that is good was made possible by those great and humble unselfish men and women.

But most important of all, we must express our gratitude for such a land as ours by living by its ideals, the only way by which they are kept alive.

"This" in answer to my own question, "is what I can do."

"WHAT can I do in this business of national defense?"

I am up to my neck, literally, with my home and family at present and find my time so filled that I can't find a half day free to devote to a Red Cross unit. But I am eager to do my part and I want it to be a very effective part in the defense of all those things that are valuable to me and mine—everything that has made our lives pleasant and which I have always felt would be the heritage of our children.

"But what," I asked myself, "can I do?"

I began to take mental inventory of my working equipment.

First of all, I have certain ideals which certainly are the sharpest tools one needs. I am firm in the belief that they are enduring and fine, for they are the ideals of democracy: freedom of worship, freedom of education, freedom of speech, and, most important of all, the freedom to work out my own soul's need.

I can mobilize these ideals and encourage and aid my children to do the same. This I can do because I have the blessedness of the freedom in which to do it.

There is much that I as mother, wife, homekeeper, can do.



A True PIONEER STORY

By EARL A. CHECKETTS, JR.

*Winner of Second Prize in the M. I. A.
Scout Theme Project Contest*

"GRACIOUS, how young folks today get around! They hop into an automobile or airplane and are in a different state in less time than it takes to tell," declared my eighty-three year old great-grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Burdett Horspool, shaking her head slowly.

"There was none of that in my day. About the most adventure-some trek we ever made was down to the home of our nearest neighbor to borrow a bit of fire. It sounds odd, I admit," Grandmother smiled, "but it's true, nevertheless. Matches were expensive then. A little box of them, smaller than we get now for a nickel, cost exactly one dollar. I often think how funny it would seem to glance out of the window now and see someone rush down the street with a shovel full of fire, bent on getting it home and into the stove before it burned out.

"Pioneers had to do some funny things to get along in the world, but life really meant something to them. People then, although farther apart, were really closer . . . if you understand what I mean. One's nearest neighbor perhaps was miles away, but just the same everyone knew everyone else and usually did every-

thing possible to help one another. There was no such thing as locked doors then. If a person needed something that he didn't have, and his neighbor had it, he just helped himself. He knew he would be welcome."

Then Grandmother continued her story, telling about the first train to come into Ogden. She, unlike most of the other witnesses of the great event, was not frightened into sudden departure by the engine's appearance.

"I was too interested in the workings of the contraption to be frightened of it," she grinned. "My interest didn't help my girl friend any, though. I turned to discuss some of the high points with her and finally located her out in the middle of a big slough. The temptation to stay and examine the train more closely and let her get herself out of the mess was great, but my conscience got the better of me. I dragged a woodchopper away from his work and we went to her rescue. It was a good thing we did, too, because she was stuck in some quicksand."

My great-grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Horspool, was born in England, Au-

gust 9, 1857, and came to America in 1861. She said she was eight weeks crossing the water. "We went through some terrible storms," she remarked, "and all of us thought surely the boat would sink. But the captain told us it was carrying too many Mormons to go down. Strange as that may seem, it eased our minds. After we reached land we went by train to Winter Quarters, where we were met by covered wagons which had been sent by President Brigham Young. In this manner we reached Utah. The Indians were friendly as long as we kept them well fed, and they even helped us out of several tight spots."

Continuing with her story, she told me about Ogden. "Ogden wasn't much to look at then. When we arrived, there were only three shingle-covered buildings in the town, the tabernacle and the homes of Walter Thompson and James Brown. All the other homes were of log, with thatched roofs. Later adobe buildings were erected."

Great-grandmother Horspool was married to John R. Horspool, October 5, 1875. They were the parents of eleven sons and daughters, seven of whom are living.

To conclude her story she told me about the entertainments. "Entertainment in those days was different, also. Where theaters and night-clubs are the rage nowadays, we used to enjoy peach cuttings and candy pulls. But we enjoyed them more than you enjoy your fancy entertainments."

Even now my great-grandmother is still active in the Church, serving as a Relief Society teacher in her ward.

The Church Moves On

Conference General Sessions Suspended For First Time Since 1919

FOR the first time since 1919, and the second time since the Church has been established in the Rocky Mountains, the general sessions of the annual April conference will not be held this year. (See official announcement, page 224.)

Annual and semi-annual conferences were held each year beginning in October, 1848, after the coming of the Saints to the Salt Lake valley. Conferences were held semi-annually up to and throughout World War I. The influenza epidemic caused the postponement of the 1919 conference from April to June.

April 5th Fast Meeting

INASMUCH as the General Conference services to be held on Sunday morning, April 5, 1942, beginning at 10 a. m. will be broadcast over KSL, it is suggested that in the area covered by that station, the regular Fast Meetings for the month of April be held on March 29, 1942, instead of April 5, 1942.

In areas not covered by Station KSL the April Fast Meeting might well be held on the regular day, April 5, 1942.

Nationwide "Church of the Air" April 5th, at 11 a. m., M. W. T.

A NATIONWIDE Church of the Air broadcast will be heard from Temple Square in Salt Lake City from 11 to 11:30 a. m., Mountain War Time

FOREIGN LANGUAGE MEETINGS BANNED

At the meeting of the First Presidency and the Council of the Twelve held in the Salt Lake Temple, March 12, 1942, the following decision was reached:

"1. For the duration of the war, or until further instruction from the First Presidency, that all meetings held in foreign languages throughout the stakes of the Church except the Mexican Branch in Salt Lake City, be discontinued; this to include all auxiliary meetings, summer excursions, assemblies at general conferences, etc.

"2. All present officers of these organizations should be released.

"3. All funds, song books, and other property, on hand by these organizations should be deposited with the First Presidency to be used as authorized by them.

"4. Stake presidents and bishops of wards are requested, through the ward teachers and the stake missionary system, to give special attention to the needs of the members of the Church of foreign birth, and to encourage them to do their full duty in the Church."

on Easter Sunday, April 5, which is also conference Sunday.

Elder Stephen L. Richards of the Council of the Twelve will be the speaker. His subject will be "Had We Listened to the Prophets." Easter music by the Tabernacle Choir will also be presented.

The Church of the Air broadcast this year will have a particular significance to members of the Church generally because no session of the general conference will be open to them, except through the Sunday morning broadcast.

First Presidency Issues Pamphlet On Suspended Meetings

THE activities of the general boards, stake superintendencies, presidencies, and board members, which are to be curtailed during the existing emergency, are explained in "Instructions Pertaining to Suspension of Auxiliary Institutes, Conventions, and Union Meetings" recently issued by the First Presidency. Copies of the pamphlet have been sent to stake presidents, bishops, and stake auxiliary officers.

Elder Richards Marks Birthday

ELDER GEORGE F. RICHARDS of the Council of the Twelve celebrated his eighty-first birthday, February 23, quietly accepting the tributes of friends, family, and associates. Elder Richards, who has been an apostle since 1906, is a former president of the Salt Lake Temple and is Acting Church Patriarch.

Church Obtains Chapel Site in Des Moines

PURCHASE of a site for a chapel in Des Moines, Iowa, has been authorized. Elder George Albert Smith of the Council of the Twelve reported recently as he returned from a two week trip in the east.

Weber Institute Building Dedicated

PRESIDENT DAVID O. MCKAY dedicated the Institute of Religion adjacent to the Weber College campus, Sunday, March 8, at Ogden, Utah. Speakers on the program included Dr. Franklin L. West, Church commissioner of education, and Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, president of Weber College. Dr. Asahel D. Woodruff, institute director, conducted the exercises.

Microfilmed Hawaiian Records Reach Salt Lake City

A COMPLETE microfilm copy of all Hawaiian Temple records from the dedication in November, 1919, to the present time, has been made and the films safely transported to Salt Lake City, where they are in the safe keeping of the Genealogical Society of Utah. The project suggested by Dr. John A. Widtsoe of the Council of the Twelve in February, 1939, was recently com-



MISSIONARIES LEAVING FOR THE FIELD FROM THE SALT LAKE MISSIONARY HOME
ARRIVED FEBRUARY 16, 1942—DEPARTED FEBRUARY 26, 1942

Left to right, first row: Arvell G. Banks, Dorine Richards, Norma Dredge, Phyllis Bowden, Don B. Colton, Edith L. Child, Fern Thompson, Valoy Andersen, Robert G. Murdoch.
Second row: Verle Thomas Waldron, Paul B. Cazier, Katherine L. Lambrecht, Dorothy Manokin, E. Carolyn Anderson, Marjory Boyce, Pearl M. Blodgett, Marie E. Duellmier, Dorothy Ray, Ned Winder.
Third row: William Howard Crandall, James Arthur Timothy, Verna Mae Sanders, Margaret Helen Ottley, Rosetta Johnson, Bernice D. Shea, La Prele Sanders, Lena Gertsch, Zola Baker, Howard Norton.
Fourth row: Wm. E. Barrett, Van O. Call, Dale R. Stephens, Max C. Robinson, Wallace J. Passley, Maria Checketts, Alta L. Nielson, James E. Hunter, Jay H. Buell.
Fifth row: Willie Robinson, Spencer E. Nelson, Douglas Thackeray, Hugh Zundel, Max Bond, Wendell Hill, George S. Standage, Leonard William Barker, Allen Roy Lindsay.
Sixth row: Heber Jacob Zollinger, Elmer Carvel Danie, Lloyd Williams Guest, Jess Charles Bennett, Isaac Earl Wehr, De Leon Clayton, Dr. Johnson, Victor Milo Hansen, Anton Joseph Wazab.
Seventh row: Elmer La Var Sagers, Malcolm C. Nichols, Levin Fisher Widdison, Ephraim E. Stuki, Spencer T. Rees, Orlo S. Maw, Lyle R. Tregaskis, Gordon Benzion, Nathaniel Keller.
Eighth row: Willard R. Card, Lynn S. Ballis, Marsden Cazier, Scott H. Smith, Orville C. Lundell, Roy S. Jensen, Lyle John Smart, Ted Clifford Smith, J. Keith Anderson.
Ninth row: Waldo G. Cook, Kenneth R. Phillips, Royal Murphy, Marion Hands, John Richardson, Reinald Stelter, Leon Jenkins, Thirld Trw, Wallace B. Grant.
Tenth row: Ray N. Taylor, Le Roy Longenbahr Jr., John G. Evklens, Ellis J. Robinson, John Duncan, Stratford Evans, Owen D. Christensen, George F. Abrams, John L. Weenig.

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

pleted. Meanwhile the probate records of Hawaii are being microfilmed for the Society.

Elder George Albert Smith Attends Scout Meet in N. Y.

IN New York City, Elder Smith attended a meeting of the national executives of the Boy Scouts of America, and was reelected chairman of the program and resolutions committee for the annual meeting of the national council to be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, beginning May 15.

President Grant Receives Gavel

A GAVEL made from part of the casing of a pioneer spring in the Old Settlement at Mount Pisgah, Iowa, has been received by President Heber J. Grant. The gavel was made by Ben Rusk who explained that the gavel could serve as a memorial to the ancestors of many people who are buried in pioneer cemeteries there. The gavel was placed in the Bureau of Information museum.

New Primary Leader Named

MRS. LAVERN WATTS PARMLEY was appointed February 28, as second assistant superintendent of the Primary Association, succeeding Janet M. Thompson.

Sister Parmley was appointed to the Primary general board in July, 1941. Previously she was a member of the Bonneville (Salt Lake City) Stake Primary board, and active in junior seminary and M. I. A. organizations in the Grant, Emigration, and Thirty-third wards. She is the wife of Dr. Thomas J. Parmley of the University of Utah physics department.

The retiring member of the Primary general superintendency, Sister Thompson, was appointed as second assistant to Superintendent May Green Hinckley in January, 1940.

Navy Honors Captain Bennion

ONE of four new destroyers being built by the U. S. Navy will bear the name *Bennion* in honor of Captain Mervyn Sharp Bennion who fell in the service of his country at Pearl Harbor, last December 7. Captain Bennion, a native of Vernon, Utah, is the son-in-law of President J. Reuben Clark, Jr. Memorial services were held for him in Washington, D. C., February 15, (See March *Era*, page 146) which were transcribed for his friends at Salt Lake City on February 20.

He was also awarded, posthumously, the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest award for valor given by the United States. The medal was presented to his wife, Louise Clark Bennion, with a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Fulness of Times" On Virginia Station

THE "Fulness of Times," Church historical radio drama, is now being broadcast each Sunday evening from a Charlottesville, Virginia, radio station. LeRoy Snow, a member of the Church in that city, is sponsoring the program, which is being greeted enthusiastically by the radio public. The radio station has lent the missionaries a machine to play the transcriptions in the homes of interested friends.—Reported by Elder Boyd F. Butler, East Central States Mission.

Relief Society Marks Anniversary

PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT and Amy Brown Lyman, president of the National Woman's Relief Society, were the speakers on a radio program celebrating the founding of the organization. The broadcast, which also featured a dramatized historical sketch, was heard from KSL at 8:00 a. m., March 17.

President Grant's and Sister Lyman's radio addresses were recorded and a transcription sent to each ward and branch Relief Society as a centennial celebration gift from the general board.

Later in the day more than eighteen hundred Relief Societies throughout the Church paused in their activities to mark their centennial year of existence. In programs not unlike the first meeting held in Nauvoo, Illinois, March 17, 1842, women met to discuss how best they could do their share in the world of the immediate future.

Relief Society organizations planted trees memorializing the centennial. Near many of the trees, small bronze

plaques were set in concrete to record the centennial event.

On March 22, the Sunday following the centennial day, the regular Church radio program between 9:15 and 9:45 p. m. over station KSL was turned over to the Relief Society. A dramatization planned in connection with a general celebration of the centennial, originally planned for April 1, 2, and 3 in Salt Lake City, was given on this radio program. The general celebration which was to have been held in connection with the Relief Society's annual conference has been canceled because of war conditions.

A thirty-five foot bell tower on Temple Square, planned by the Relief Society to memorialize its centennial, has been contracted and is to be completed about June.

Roosevelt Hospital Ready for Equipment

THE ROOSEVELT L. D. S. Hospital has been completed and is now ready for equipment. The building was erected by the Church in cooperation with the Roosevelt Ward and other wards of the Roosevelt Stake in eastern Utah, at a cost of approximately \$36,000.

Those Who Have Passed Away

Mrs. Hitope Joshua, ninety-nine, an Indian woman and the oldest person in the Malad [Idaho] valley, died February 2 at her home in Washakie, Idaho. A convert to the Church in 1877, she and her husband went on a mission by horseback to Wyoming in 1900, being among the first Indian missionaries of the Church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Pugsley Hayward, eighty-seven, January 26, at Salt Lake City. (Continued on page 222)



MISSIONARIES LEAVING FOR THE FIELD FROM THE SALT LAKE MISSIONARY HOME
ARRIVED MARCH 9, 1942—DEPARTED MARCH 18, 1942

Left to right, first row: Jay R. Farmer, Phil E. Thayer, Norma Brimhall, Don B. Colton, Ethel E. Naxen, Arlene Jensen, Douglas Stephenson, Floyd Newton.

Second row: Jack R. Laney, Melvin R. Brooks, Richard L. Dangerfield, Ardell Washburn, Thelma Harris, Minnie Meyers, B. Keith Duffin, Conrad Frederick Kreutzer, Victor E. Steimle.

Third row: Ambrose B. Chabot, Jr., Roy H. Lloyd, Edward R. Syhus, Emily Shurtliff, Alan F. Pendleton, Gwendolyn Fife, Glen Russon, Milton L. Lemmon, Benjamin Howells, Jr., Walter G. West.

Fourth row: Lloyd William McArthur, Edward Franklin Pedersen, Eugene Jett Gibbs, William K. Dunkley, J. Ramsey Davis, Gordon Jenkins, Mark Bradshaw, Keith Larsen, Carl G. Wilson, Wm. E. Berrett.

Fifth row: David G. Nelson, III, W. Cornwall Hammond, Darwin C. Knudsen, B. Austin Haws, George Calvin Glover, Daniel Khalil Price, Grant C. Burgen, Rex C. Christensen, Melvin J. Ogden, Stanford Dean Russon.

Sixth row: Garth E. Peterson, Jack A. Wagstaff, Lewis Coltrin, Irvin Walter Noall, Paul H. Christensen, Del E. Brady, Glen Coll Bizzard, Joseph Peterson, Joseph S. Henriod.

Seventh row: Lovell B. Hillier, Robert Hanna, Fred Kendall, Ralph Dickman, Alton L. Haslam, Hazen W. Deppe, Kenneth B. Thomson, Owen C. Bennion, Virgil W. Cline, Arthur R. Hubsmith.

Eighth row: Mervyn Norman Salvesen, Gaynell J. Mackelprang, Lynn Pulsipher, Elvin D. Richardson, La Var Bateman, Winston L. Benson, David D. Lloyd, Orrin T. Miller, D. Clayton Bishop.

Ninth row: Keith Barton, Wayne L. Peterson, Derr Albert Campbell, Reed Atwood Beck, Newell C. Remington, Wayne C. Durham, Frank H. Neilson, K. Ross Tucker, Clayton Wilkensen, Adrian McOmber.

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

(Continued from page 221)

She had been a leader in politics, playing a prominent role in the woman suffrage movement, introducing in the Utah legislature the resolution ratifying the national and parliamentary of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. She had been a member of the Relief Society presidency in the Liberty and Salt Lake stakes.

Elijah Palmer, fifty, January 25, a member of the Park Valley Ward, Bear River Stake bishopric and formerly a missionary in the Southern States.

George Barlow Wintle, formerly bishop of the Riverside Ward, Bingham Stake, died January 9.

Joseph Levi Staples, formerly bishop of the Elsinore Ward, Sevier Stake, died January 13.

Sacey Potter Brown, formerly bishop of the Lyman Ward, Rexburg Stake, died January 27.

Thomas Ezra Powell, formerly bishop of the Marriott Ward, Far West Stake, died January 27.

Miss Agnes Campbell, eighty-one, former member of the Y. W. M. I. A. general board for nearly half a century, died February 19, at Salt Lake City. In addition to her Mutual work her Church activities included being business manager of *The Young Women's Journal* until that magazine was merged with *The Improvement Era* in November, 1929.

Mrs. Sarah Chapple Bennett, ninety-seven, who walked the greater distance across the plains to Utah, in 1865, died February 19. She had spent seventeen years as counselor and president of the old Midvale Ward Relief Society.

Thomas Bailey, seventy-two, former bishop of the Nephi Ward, and at the time of his death, February 19, patriarch of the Juab Stake. He had been mayor of Nephi and a Utah state senator from his district.

Dr. Heber J. Sears, eighty, former head of the department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at the University of Utah, February 24. A native of England, he came with his parents to Utah in 1864. His Church activities included a mission to New Zealand before the turn of the century.

Richard Jefferies, seventy-four, former bishop of the Grantsville First Ward, Tooele Stake, and former Tooele County commissioner and Grantsville mayor, died February 16, at Grantsville, Utah. His Church career included missions to Great Britain in 1893 and 1907.

Morris Roberts Parry, fifty-five, formerly bishop of the South Gate Ward, South Los Angeles Stake, died February 2, at his South Gate, California, home.

Christian M. Olsen, eighty-four, Utah artist and active Church worker, died February 10, at Salt Lake City.

John P. Youd, former bishop of the Lake Shore Ward, Nebo Stake, died February 1.

Isaac Briggs, former bishop of the Spanish Fork Fourth Ward, Palmyra Stake, and M. I. A. worker, died February 5.

Joseph Allen McKee, former bishop of the Glines Ward, Uintah Stake, died February 5.

Arthur Welling, sixty-four, formerly bishop of the Liberty Ward, Liberty Stake, and president of the North Central States Mission from 1929 to 1934, died March 8, at his home in Farmington, Utah. At the time of his death he was an instructor at

the John R. Barnes seminary, and a South Davis Stake high councilman.

Mrs. Eunice Stewart Harris, eighty-one, mother of Dr. Franklin S. Harris, president of Brigham Young University, died at her home in Provo, March 10. She was a member of the first classes taught at the Brigham Young Academy in 1876. During her lifetime she took part in the Church's colonization efforts in Mexico and Alberta, Canada. She had also spent about fifteen years officiating in the Logan Temple.

Excommunications

MARIE MOSS, excommunicated for apostasy, Dec. 28, 1941 in the San Jose Ward, San Francisco Stake.

Ray L. Cheney, excommunicated for adultery, June 6, 1941 in the Fairview South Ward, North Sanpete Stake.

Henry Deelstra, excommunicated for adultery, Feb. 2, 1942 in the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake Stake.

Andrew C. Schade, excommunicated for apostasy, Mar. 9, 1941 in the Mt. Taber Ward, Portland Stake.

Byrle Elton Blades, excommunicated for apostasy, Mar. 9, 1941 in the Mt. Taber Ward, Portland Stake.

Gerret B. J. DeBuizer, Sr., excommunicated for apostasy, Feb. 22, 1942 in the East Orange Ward, New York Stake.



BRAILLE PRESENTATION

Portland Library Receives Braille Book of Mormon

THE Book of Mormon in braille was recently presented to the Library Association at Portland, Oregon, by the Portland Stake. Mrs. Olive Harris and Mrs. Iva Mae Davis of the stake Sunday school board made the presentation. The copy, which is bound in seven volumes, will be made available to blind persons residing in Oregon and Idaho.

Argentina Relief Society Sends Memento

CENTENNIAL greetings in the form of an embroidered picture was sent

by the Argentina Mission Relief Society to the organization's general board early in March.

The picture was made by a member of the Argentina Mission Relief Society and bears the greeting:

We, the sisters of the Argentina Mission, join hands with our sisters of the north in love and appreciation, to commemorate the centennial of our beloved Relief Society.

Pictured on the beautifully decorated cloth are two women representing the North and the South American organizations, shown clasping hands. Above is the centennial symbol of the Relief Society, with the motto, "Charity Never Faleth." Flags of the United States and Argentina are shown above typical landscapes of the two countries.

B. Y. U. Resources Pledged to Victory

"SCIENCE APPLIED TO EMERGENCY PROBLEMS" is the title of seven-point program of activities now being carried out by Brigham Young University Colleges of Applied Science.

Demonstrations, short courses, lectures, and private conferences are being arranged by Dean Thomas L. Martin. Research facilities and resources of the institution are directed at the solution of problems having to do with state and national welfare and efficiency in war time. The seven-point program is as follows:

1. Better utilization of land and water, aimed at greater crop production
2. Increased sugar production (See p. 206.)
3. Fruit and canning crop problems
4. The production of more and better milk and eggs at lower costs
5. Community planning for more efficient distribution of economic and social advantages, especially in times when transportation is hampered by emergency demands
6. Public health and sanitation
7. Mechanical needs

Synthetic Rubber Made in Utah in '77

THE recent discovery of the feasibility of extracting rubber from the rabbit brush covering vast areas of the west for use in the nation's defense efforts had been anteceded by children of Utah pioneers sixty-five years ago according to John E. Hepler of Salt Lake City.

He and many other boys herding cows in Glenwood, Sevier County, Utah, extracted rubber from rabbit brush for use as chewing gum and to reinforce the bowstrings of homemade bows.

The bark was stripped from the stalks of the brush until the stalk was cleaned completely. They would then lightly scrape the fresh inner bark with a knife blade. After thoroughly chewing the sweet-smelling substance for several

(Continued on page 242)

On The Book Rack

SOMETHING WENT WRONG

(Lewis Browne. Macmillan and Co. New York. 360 pages. \$3.50.)

THE perplexed man—and which of us is not now perplexed?—seeking for the causes of the present world chaos will be greatly helped by the reading of this book. It is "a summation of modern history," accurate in statement, but simple and non-technical in language. It begins with James Watts' steam engine and traces the many events since then that have culminated in our catastrophic day. The author suggests that the history he unfolds had the flavor of a mystery story; and so indeed it seems, for the gains of the age he describes should have made this the happiest time, for all men, in the world's history. Why is it not so? This book gives significant clues.

Of special interest now, this book is of permanent value as the story of one of the most interesting and important periods of human history. It represents the type of historical treatment needed by most of us. Lewis Browne has done us all a service in the production of this book.—J. A. W.

A CENTENARY OF RELIEF SOCIETY

(To be issued by the General Board of the Relief Society, May 1, 1942. 96 pages. Fifty cents a copy.)

As we go to press, the announcement comes of this unusual and appropriate gift book which will be available for Mother's Day. It will set forth in picture and story, the history of Relief Society from its beginning to the close of its first century, March 17, 1942. Bound in blue paper, it will have its title and the centennial insignia stamped in gold on its cover.

The price has been kept as low as possible—fifty cents a copy, postpaid. Money must accompany the orders which can be given to your ward Relief Society Magazine representative or sent direct to the General Board of Relief Society, 28 Bishop's building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ON SOCIAL FREEDOM

(John Stuart Mill. Columbia University Press, New York. Reprinted 1941. 69 pages. \$1.00.)

JOHN STUART MILL, long recognized as an authority on individual liberty, has not been so readily recognized in his attitude that at times there is necessity of limiting that freedom for the benefit of society. In this essay, reprinted in order that the author's ideas be permanently kept, the readers have much to ponder.

The author restates his original belief "that every reasonable act of every sane man is a practical assertion of the existence of individual freedom." But in this work, the author also states that there are various situations which must be recognized as salient reasons why this individual freedom must be restrained.

This is particularly good reading now when we are trying to think satisfactorily through this question of freedom.—M. C. J.

UNTO THE HILLS GOES INTO SEVENTH EDITION

THE popularity of *Unto the Hills* by President Richard L. Evans of the First Council of Seventy, and managing editor of *The Improvement Era*, is evidenced by the fact that it has sold out six editions. Its seventh edition has now come from the press, just two years after its initial appearance in April 1940. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York, *Unto the Hills* is a collection of the Sunday morning Tabernacle radio sermonettes.

WHY IS A DRESS?

(Elizabeth Hawes. Viking Press, New York. 1942. 184 pages. \$2.00.)

THE Foreword, written the day after Pearl Harbor, introduces a fine, strong note for all of us—whether we wish to be dress designers, airplane pilots, or doctors: "The important thing is to get a thorough training. There's no use trying to cheat. . . . The better the education everyone demands for himself, the quicker the times will change."

Valuable as this book is to those who would choose dress designing as a vocation, it is even more valuable for the insight it gives to all who buy as well as to those who make their own clothing. In fact, if women wish to understand themselves, they will do well to read this psychological book, dealing with women by one who has loved designing and studied it from the time when she was ten years old.

No review of the book would be complete without comment on the adroit, clever way

in which Miss Hawes couches her information.

The purpose of the volume is that through an understanding of the process used in making clothing, the buying public and designers may come more nearly to what they both want.—M. C. J.

HOME AGAIN

FAMILY FUN IN HOME DEFENSE
(Published by the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. 15c.)

THIS booklet is replete with suggestions for families and neighbors to use in their recreational program. The suggestions given are easily followed and will be found of great worth in keeping the family at home and in providing better fun more economically. Dramatics, story telling, puzzles, as well as games, and crafts are listed, with clever sketches to illustrate the various activities.

"If as an outcome of the present situation we learn to enjoy ourselves around our home firesides," says the bulletin, "it will work some good for us all, making us better home folk, better neighbors, and better citizens."—M. C. J.

LITTLE PITCHERS WITH BIG EARS

(Written and Illustrated by The Children of the Fifth Grade and their Teacher, Nan Hall. Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, New York. 1942.)

ALTHOUGH written for children by children, adults who read this book will find it most worth while. Treated from an unusual point of view in make-up, content, and art work, this book will do much to make "strong, sound Americans."

From the publication of this volume it is hoped that other teachers will take courage and encourage genuine creativeness on the part of their pupils.—M.C.J.

(Concluded on page 230)

BOOKS are now more important than ever

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Editorial

Conference Notice

GENERAL SESSIONS NOT TO BE HELD

HAVING in mind the limitations upon travel now imposed by reason of the national emergency, as also the necessity for economizing expenditures by the people in order that they may be better prepared to meet the financial demands which will be made upon them by reason of the emergency, and having also in mind the hazard, even though remote, that is incident to large gatherings in the highly militarized area of Salt Lake City, it has been determined to confine the 112th Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, scheduled for April 4, 5, and 6 of this year, to a Priesthood meeting to be composed of the General Authorities of the Church and the presidencies of the stakes only.

Announcement as to the times and places of meetings has been made directly to the presidencies of stakes.

Delbert S. Grant
John B. Carlisle
David M. McKay

The First Presidency.

Tolerance—and Intolerable Tolerance!

SOMEONE has coined the phrase—"Tolerance without compromise"—which deserves comment. To be tolerant of others, it is not necessary to partake of their beliefs or of their manner of living. In fact, one may be tolerant of a man and still vigorously oppose everything he represents, yet grant him his right to represent it.

Tolerance doesn't imply that a man must get on the band wagon, that he must think or act with the majority, or that he must compromise his sincere convictions. It simply means recognition of the fact that society is complex, that no two people hold the same views on all questions, that all of us have our own right to think and believe as we choose, insofar as we may do so without infringing upon these same rights where others are concerned.

In many places, tolerance is dead. In such places he who opposes the prevailing mind and will, even in his thoughts, is in jeopardy of dire consequences. It is natural that tolerance should have died in such places, because tolerance travels hand in hand with liberty, and neither one can long survive the

other. But where tolerance still lives, even though a man oppose in principle prevailing opinion, notwithstanding such opinion may be held by the majority, tolerance would still respect his right to hold contrary views, even as liberty would demand it.

Long ago the Savior of mankind gave us the key to tolerance without compromise when He thanked His Father in heaven for certain of His followers who had remained in the world but were not of the world. (John 17:9-21) Sometimes our young people in particular make the mistake of supposing that tolerance means that they must do the things that other people do. They who suppose this have not learned the great truth, the vital and fundamental truth, that a man may be tolerant without compromising himself, or his own traditions or background or beliefs or convictions or habits of life. "Tolerance without compromise" is a phrase to be remembered.

And while we are on this subject, there is still another thing to be remembered: Sometimes in building such a strong case for the great virtue of tolerance, we fail to remember that tolerance, like all other great virtues, can be abused, at which point it ceases to be a virtue. The misuse of tolerance, or any other virtue, may cause it to defeat its own purpose.

With this in mind, attention is invited to a kind of tolerance that is intolerable—the kind of tolerance that fosters indifference—the tolerance of a man who doesn't care enough to know, or know enough to care, whether or not his convictions or his rights are being compromised—the tolerance of a man who has a reputation for tolerance because he lacks that sense of responsibility which would lead him to find out whether he is really tolerant or merely asleep!

There is yet another kind of mistaken tolerance that has been grossly over-done, and that is, tolerance for sin, for evil, for vice in all its forms, because these things affect the lives of all of us—we, and our children, and our children's children, and we have exceeded all reasonable bounds of tolerance when we tolerate things which pollute the very air in which we live.

Things which negatively affect the good of every man cannot be the special privilege of anyone, and for them we can have no tolerance. We may have tolerance for the sinner, especially if he is repentant. He needs our help—but not tolerance for sin. On this subject the Lord has said: "He that repents and does the commandments of the Lord shall be forgiven. . . . [but] I, the Lord, cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance." (Doctrine and Covenants 1:31-32) It is one thing to forgive the repentant sinner, but it is quite another to tolerate sin and evil in and of themselves.

We may have tolerance for all men without partaking of their vices, or their manner of living, but we cannot have tolerance for evil, without compromising ourselves. To tolerate anything that contributes to the downfall of men is not tolerance—it is an unforgivable abuse of a great virtue—and intolerable tolerance!—R. L. E.

EVIDENCES AND RECONCILIATIONS

xlvi. Should a Soldier Love His Enemy?

THE divinely revealed preface to the Doctrine and Covenants makes the statement that "I the Lord cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance." (1:31) (See also Alma 45:16)

The nature of sin justifies this unrelenting, final judgment. Sin is untruth, and the misuse of truth. It violates law, the essence of truth. It decries freedom, and fosters tyranny. It deceives and lies. It destroys, but never builds up except for more destruction. It slinks away from light and lurks in darkness. It is in deliberate opposition to the Lord's plan for human progress. Sin is the mark of Satan.

The wide spectrum of sin, laid against a background of selfishness, is everywhere evil. It extends from wilful ignorance to the use of knowledge for unholy purposes; from dishonesty in speech to deliberate murder; from family and neighborhood contentions to warfare among nations. Every part of it corrodes, annihilates, is death-dealing. Every part of it, if uncovered, is hideous and found to beckon from slimy, poisonous depths.

Sin cannot be shown love or mercy, however meek and beguiling it may present itself. It cannot be condoned. Were that done the structure of truth would collapse. The battle of the Church is against sin, of every kind; it must be conquered, or the plan of salvation will be defeated; it must be fought to the bitter end. Tolerance of sin is itself a sin.

All human affairs must be measured by the standards of right. If evil is in man's acts, it becomes a sin to support them. The statue totters and falls if clay is mixed with the iron of the feet. The strength of a democracy, more than any other form of government, lies in its adherence to the principles of the plan of salvation.

A war can be called just, only when waged against sin and for the victory of truth; when it battles for the preservation of the principles which make up the plan of salvation, then warfare is righteous. If it is waged to defeat the attempt to enslave men under tyrannical rule, it becomes a war against sin. Such a war should be supported by all who love right above wrong; by all who adhere to the right of free agency, for which the heavenly battle was fought, long ago.

If it be desired to test the righteousness of a war, compare the issues with those of the divinely formulated plan for human happiness. No other test is needed. The standards are all there.

In such a spirit, with such understanding, the soldiers who go out from this Church must go into battle. They are fighting sin; they are fighting for

truth; no quarter can be shown the opposing side. The soldiers of the enemy, whether willing or not, represent a sinful, destructive cause. They must be defeated at any cost, even that of their lives. Sin cannot be looked upon "with the least degree of allowance." The opposing army must be viewed as a cause, not as a group of men.

The cause must be uppermost. The individual must recede in importance, until the cause for betterment has triumphed. Soldiers of a righteous cause, whether the warfare be great or small, must fix their attention upon that cause, and with determination fight for it. The fate of the enemy as individuals must be set aside in the battle for principle. If right wins, as it must and will, the enemy and all humanity will be blessed.

In sacred history war has often been permitted, to establish the cause of righteousness, or to prevent evil from triumphing among men. Even the Savior when the temple of God, "a house of prayer," had been made into "a den of thieves," overthrew the tables of the money changers and the merchants, and drove out all who were violating the holy purposes of the temple. The cause of righteousness must be man's first and constant consideration.

Nevertheless, though sin can be given no quarter, nor those who seek to impose sin upon others, yet the soldier must recognize that the sinner, as an individual, remains a child of God, subject to repentance and the Lord's eternal mercy. Since he represents a sinful cause, it may be necessary to use against him the only weapons he recognizes, even though it means his destruction. The coin of Caesar is his; we must render it to him to win the Lord's cause. Yet we may hope and pray that on the endless, eternal journey, he may find his way to salvation.

Love is the first activating force of the gospel. For love of His children the Lord laid out the plan of salvation. It was love for humanity that gave the Savior courage to meet His death upon the cross. It is through love, one for the other, among the children of men, that the brotherhood of man, the aim of the gospel, will arise upon earth. Through love, right will triumph over evil. But, it should ever be borne in mind that love is defeated, unless righteousness is victorious.

Therefore, the love of truth, the gospel, to bless all mankind, must transcend the love of an individual or a group. Usually, the best way to love our enemies is to keep truth from being trodden into the ground by those who are led by evil, designing leaders. Make truth and right triumphant, and love will bear rule among men. There is no other way.

All need to learn that love, as all other virtues, must be exercised with wisdom and in a common-sense manner. Hysteria and emotional outbursts, often for criminals, are not expressions of love, but of diseased conceptions of the right manner of loving our fellow men.

The banner of love will ever be held aloft by the Church. The soldier can and should love his enemy, but not in the sense that he forgets the greater love of the cause by which in the end the enemy and all others will be blessed.—J. A. W.



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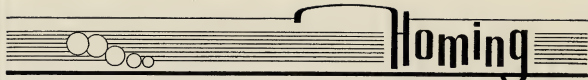
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FOR DEFENSE

By Gladys B. Kennard

THERE has never been anything could make me quite so stirred up in righteous indignation as to hear someone say, "What a wicked world the young folks are living in today." And yet, I am forced to wonder if I haven't overlooked something. Prophecies concerning the last days say that when Satan feels his time drawing near an end he will greatly increase his efforts to lead away the spirits of men. When it is all simmered down, it is a fight between right and wrong. Our daily lives amount to the same thing, for every act has a counterpart that necessitates a choice. In our meeting this battle, there are three things which, I feel, would help us if we could keep them in mind:

1. To keep our freedom, we must exercise it.
2. There is freedom in saying "No."
3. The hard way is the easiest.

To illustrate the first statement, I will confine myself to our spiritual experiences. It is a custom in our Church, to allow the first Sunday in each month as a time for testimony bearing. If, month after month, we sat through that meeting with no one choosing to take advantage of that privilege, the bishop would be obliged to substitute some other activity for that time, and our chance, to choose to do it or not, would be gone. The principle works the same with all activities. Just stop and think about your opportunities for free expression which could as easily be forfeited if everyone concerned failed to exercise the right to choose to act.

We hear so many people excuse themselves for choosing a wrong course by saying that they didn't want to have someone dictate to them—they wanted to have the freedom to say yes. I'm

thinking particularly of smoking and allied activities. Two boys went to an army camp together. Both were Latter-day Saint boys with the same ideals. At camp, one boy chose to say "Yes," and every act was a battle for him because it was opposing his ideals. His friends did not think more of him for stooping to their level, in fact, they were inclined to ridicule him. Because he had tried to be a "goody-goody" and had turned out to be no better than the rest, they tried to see how much farther they could get him to go. Since he had broken his strength by abusing his ideals, he could hardly be said to have his freedom to choose whether it would be yes or no—his former choice made all others the same.

The second boy chose to say "No." His no was not half hearted; neither was it haughty. It was humble and sincere—but definite. For a while they tempted him—really to try him that they might know if he could stand by his ideals through everything. When they found that his ideals were more powerful than they, they truly respected him. Each time a cigarette was offered, he didn't have to make up his mind, for they no longer forced them on him. When drinks were passed, he didn't have the constant worry of trying to appease his ideals and at the same time, appear to be a "good fellow." He was a good fellow without indulging in their liquor, and they accepted him as such. He had said "No," and meant it, and now he was free to live above the temptations.

But all these temptations aren't just for boys. What is said of them is as true of girls or men and women. There was a girl at a nursing school. A group of her friends came into her room one night with her roommate and prepared for a "nice party." As the smoke thickened in the room, and the drinks were poured, they became more and more insistent that she join them in their merry-making.



FAULTLESS TO THE RESCUE!



Homing

When she could no longer endure their taunts, she stood up. She was a rather bashful girl, and one determined to try and get along with folks. But this was too much. She told them that they were welcome to their way of life, but that she, too, had a right to her way of thinking, and they couldn't force her to change her mind by their ridicule. At first, in their embarrassment, they began to laugh more at her, but some of them were still sober enough to realize what it was all about, and they defended her. From then on, no matter what was done or said by the rest of the gang, this girl was upheld in her ideals. It even came to be that if she did little things which she, herself, didn't think were particularly wrong, they would stop her with, "You're too fine for such things." Although at the time of choice, it had seemed the harder thing to do, it was really the easier, for then she had not only her own strength unbroken, but also the support of the whole group to sustain her.

We as Latter-day Saints must realize that the battles of today are not all fought on the battlefield, nor all the training done in the training camps. The battles are fought in the hearts of men, and each of us is a champion for the right. If the cause fails, it is our failure, not someone else's. The training is done in our own daily living. If we send our clean boys away to camps where they become polluted with the sins of the world, there is no strength then in that line of defense. But at the same time, if those who stay at home also become polluted with the sins of the world, where is there any defense? We are told that the Priesthood and the proper exercising of its powers is our shield. Then we must never do anything that would defile that power. We don't need to feel ashamed of our ideals. They are the glory of our lives, and only through them can we gain anything worth while. Let us keep them so bright and shining that we can thereby lead others to accept them, instead of letting others take them away from us and ruin them.

Handy Hints

Payment for Handy Hints used will be one dollar upon publication. In the event that two with the same idea are submitted, the one postmarked earlier will receive the dollar. None of the ideas can be returned, but each will receive careful consideration.

To insure a steady supply of fine dry bread crumbs, save all pieces of bread and crusts that are getting stale, in a large, heavy paper bag. The moisture will evaporate through the bag. When the bread is dry, run through the meat grinder.
—Mrs. V. M. S., Cedar City, Utah.

If you want to have baked potatoes for dinner but have very little time to prepare them, boil the potatoes in their jackets for

(Continued on page 228)

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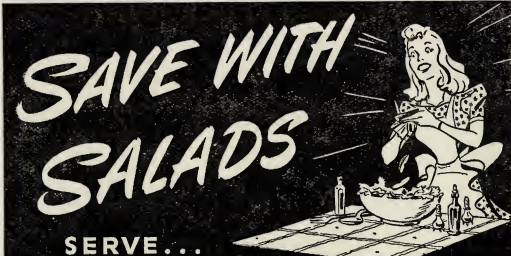
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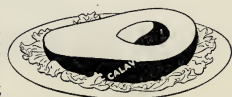
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Homing

(Continued from page 227)

a short time and then place them in the oven for baking.—E. S. J., Salt Lake City, Utah.

After washing or cleaning winter galoshes, rubbers, mittens, caps, and sweaters, etc., I write the name of the article and also the name of the owner on the outside of a large paper bag that has come from the store with groceries, and store articles inside of bag and put them away in boxes or trunks until needed the following year. When a certain article is needed, it is easy to find the right sack, and the articles are clean and ready for immediate use.—Mrs. W. N. B., Salt Lake City, Utah.

DIET AND SOME COMMON AILMENTS

DR. HAROLD L. SNOW of the Long Beach Stake writes out of his medical experience as follows:

For several years we have been studying the available signs of nutritional deficiency in conjunction with the treatment of patients with various infections, and other diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. The dark adaptation time was determined in the estimation of vitamin A deficiency. We have found that patients are deficient in this vitamin, and others as well, almost directly proportional to the percentage of the refined foods consumed. The patients that we found to be deficient in vitamin A as well as other vitamins are the ones in most instances who come to us with some of the worst pathological conditions of the eye, ear, nose, throat and mouth; also eye infections and numerous other ailments of the head and neck.

It has long been recognized that appendicitis, gall bladder disease, and other infections occur most frequently in patients who also suffer with tonsillitis, abscessed teeth, and sinus infection.

The United States is the country having the highest appendicitis mortality rate, and Utah is the center of America's highest appendicitis district.

We may have earned our favorable health statistics resulting from observation of the "Word of Wisdom," but in my opinion our heavy use of sugar and white flour is largely responsible for this serious situation regarding infections and other signs of nutritional deficiency.

Dr. Snow suggests in the interest of good health that the storehouses under the Welfare program guide those who receive help from these houses to consume less chocolate, cocoa, vinegar, marmalade, polished rice, macaroni and spaghetti as well as other foods that are not in keeping with the modern knowledge of good nutrition. In their place could be recommended more ground wheat, dried beans and peas, unpolished rice, dried fruits, Hubbard squash, carrots, potatoes, and other cellar-stored vegetables along with the other more wholesome foods now being distributed by the storehouses.

These recommendations, coming as they do from experienced medical knowledge, could well be heeded by our people.

Homing

Cooks' Corner

By Barbara Badger Burnett

Corned Beef Mold

- 2 cups cooked corned beef, chopped
- 1 tablespoon prepared mustard
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup evaporated milk diluted with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water

Blend all thoroughly. Place in well greased ring mold. Bake in a moderately hot oven (three hundred seventy-five degrees) thirty minutes or until brown. Turn out of mold. Fill center with pan-fried potatoes. Garnish with parsley.

Ruskets Nut Chips

- 2 tablespoons peanut butter
- 6 tablespoons evaporated milk
- 1 egg
- 6 slices bread
- 12 tablespoons crumbled ruskets

Trim the bread and spread with peanut butter. Cut into fancy shapes. Beat egg well and add the milk. Dip bread into mixture and then into crumbled ruskets. Place on greased pan and bake until brown in a quick oven.

Fruit Salad Desert Molds

- 1 package lemon gelatin

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup boiling water
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cold water
- 3 ripe bananas
- 1 cup diced canned pineapple
- 1 cup diced canned pears
- 1 dozen maraschino cherries, thinly sliced
- 1 cup salad dressing
- 1 cup whipping cream

Add the boiling water to the lemon gelatin. Stir until dissolved, then add the cold water. Chill until it begins to thicken. Add the whipped cream to the salad dressing and fold into the gelatin. Mash the bananas to a pulp and add to the mixture. Fold in the rest of the fruit and mold. Garnish with whipped cream.

Orange Marmalade Bread

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder (cream of tartar base)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs
- 3 tablespoons melted butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange marmalade
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice

Sift the dry ingredients together. Add the eggs, juice and melted butter. Fold in the marmalade. Pour into greased pan and bake forty-five minutes at three hundred fifty degrees.

Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream

(For ice cream freezer)

- 1 quart ripe strawberries, crushed, sugar to taste
- 1 can sweetened condensed milk
- 1 cup cold water
- 1 cup thin cream

Sweeten the crushed berries to taste. Mix in the condensed milk, water, and the cream. Freeze with ice and salt in a two quart freezer.

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

(Continued from page 203)

these crops are not difficult to grow and would greatly enhance the value of the garden, and the variety in the diet.

Most careful consideration should be given to the selection of the best variety of each crop. New varieties are continually being offered to the public but until these have been tried one should hesitate to plant them. Nor should seeds be bought because of the picture on the package. Long before planting an approved list of varieties of the different crops should be obtained.²

Whenever possible perennial crops should be grown. A garden is not complete without a small bed of asparagus and rhubarb. These crops can be harvested early in the spring, and both are valuable in the diet. It is not difficult to start these plants

²Those desiring a planting guide giving information on the varieties, the amount of seed required to plant a hundred-foot row, time of planting in field, hardness of crop, planting distance, depth of planting and the days to harvest each variety may obtain it by writing to the Vegetable Crops Department, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan. The experiment stations of other states will no doubt be prepared to extend like cooperation.

A list of recommended varieties was published in *Farm and Home Science*, v. 2, no. 1, March 1941. Copies of this are still available and will be sent on request.

and if the beds are properly cared for the plants will last for years. The plants may be obtained from most nursery companies. When buying asparagus plants it is important to insist upon one year crowns as they will give better results than two year old crowns. It is well to put the perennials along the edge of the garden where they will not be in the way of plowing.

GARDEN ARRANGEMENT

IN planning the garden it is well to arrange the vegetables so that those having similar requirements of culture and growing time will be put together. In that way vegetables requiring more water can have it without doing harm to the other crops. Short season crops should also be grouped, thereby eliminating the possibility of damaging the long growing crops when the quicker growing ones are harvested. It also enables the grower better to prepare his ground for another planting after a short season crop has been removed. Very often some of the low growing crops are shaded by the

(Concluded on page 230)

Household Health Precautions for Wartime

Home Sanitation was never so vital as now. Give your family these basic protections provided by Purex... an excellent disinfectant as well as bleach.



- 1 Keep food and drinking water pure by disinfecting containers frequently with Purex.



- 2 Use Purex as used in better restaurants, to disinfect and deodorize work surfaces.



- 3 Don't just clean the refrigerator—disinfect it! Purex removes stains and odors too.



- 4 Floors collect germs. Wash tile and linoleum often with a strong Purex solution.



- 5 Cleanse germ centers like tub and shower with Purex each time you clean. (They'll sparkle.)



- 6 Launder cottons and linens with Purex not only to whiten them safely and beautifully but to reduce the bacteria count to a point of safety. Very important when clothes are not boiled... At your grocer's.

Don't Waste It! Use Purex economically, according to directions.

NOTE: See label for special instructions for Disinfecting.



PUREX

- DISINFECTANT
- CLEANSER
- THE CONTROLLED-ACTION BLEACH

HURRY! Don't miss this

SPECIAL OFFER

(Offer expires May 31, 1942)

BEAUTIFUL STAINLESS STEEL

2 piece knife set



HERE'S AN "A1" BARGAIN! Just mail in the coupon below with 25c in coin (not stamps) and one Globe "A1" Cake Flour boxtop. You'll get this regular \$1.00 value, 2-piece knife set: (1) a genuine stainless and tempered steel, duo-edge Slicing and Paring Knife, and (2) a specially designed Sandwich Trimmer and Spreader. Dozens of uses for both of them. Act now!



for only
25¢

AND ONE

GLOBE

"A1"

CAKE FLOUR

BOXTOP WITH
COUPON BELOW

ACTUAL
KNIFE
10 1/4" LONG

If you want
deliciously smooth-
textured "A1" cakes
every time—
let's get acquainted!

Mail in Coupon—or Get Order Form at Your Grocer's

GLOBE MILLS, Dept. B-1, Los Angeles, Calif.

Please send me a 2-piece Knife Set, 1 enclosure 25c in coin (no stamps) and one Globe "A1" Cake Flour boxtop.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Good only until May 31, 1942

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

(Concluded from page 229)

taller ones. This can easily be avoided by planting the taller crops together.

Many growers have complained because they are unable to get a good stand of carrots, parsnips, and parsley. These crops are rather slow in germinating and the ground usually dries out before they come up. A good stand of any of these crops can be procured by keeping the top of the soil moist until germination takes place.

Usually it is not desirable to attempt the production of celery in home gardens. However, this crop can be grown well if planted in rows twenty inches apart and the plants eight inches apart in the row. It is better to plant three short rows than one long one. In order to get a good crop the plants should be transplanted into the ground by the first of June or earlier. Celery requires frequent irrigation, and two light applications of a nitrogenous fertilizer during the growing season are beneficial. If one desires blanched celery, he should put paper around the plants about two weeks before cutting.

SOIL FERTILITY ESSENTIAL

HIGH fertility and frequent tillage are essential to a good garden. Plots should receive liberal applications of manure. Well rotted manure is to be preferred but fresh manure may be used if plowing is

done early. Usually the use of treble superphosphate at the rate of one-half to three-fourths of a pound for each one hundred square feet, in addition to the manure, will be found beneficial.

Special attention should be given to cultivation and weeding. A hard surface crust should not be allowed to form, and the tillage should be often enough to control all of the weeds. While fall plowing of heavy soil is preferred, spring plowing is satisfactory if done early.

SUCCESSION PLANTING

SUCCESSION planting should be practiced whenever possible. Such crops as beets, endive, lettuce, peas, radishes, and spinach can be harvested in time to allow for a planting of beans, beets, Chinese cabbage, endive, lettuce, radishes, and spinach, as well as other vegetables for fall consumption. The time of harvest of the spring planted crops will determine the crops which will follow.

To summarize briefly the suggestions on home gardens: A good gardener should first prepare a plan of his garden for the year. In doing this he should consider crops to plant, varieties of each crop, and the amount of space allotted to each crop. A fertile seedbed should be prepared and vegetables planted at the proper time. Then, after planting, the crop should be given good care so that it will produce vegetables of high quality.

On the Book Rack

(Concluded from page 223)

CONCERNING LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE

(Papers read at Byrdcliffe, Woodstock, New York. Edited by Charles C. Griffin. Columbia University Press, New York. 1941. 234 pages.)

THIS series of lectures was undertaken with the express desire that we should increase understanding between the two western continents and their peoples. The contents include addresses by leading figures in the field, such as James T. Shotwell, Ben M. Cherrington, Richard F. Pattee, Fernando de Los Rios, Gilbert Greyre, Charles C. Griffin, Nathaniel Weyl, William Berrien, Robert C. Smith, Concha Romero James, Amanda Labarca Hubertson, and deal with subjects as Brazilian art, Spanish American literature and art, cultural relations of the United States in the western world, culture of the native Indians in Hispanic America, Latin American music, and other kindred subjects.

Since where understanding exists friction lessens, this book deserves wide study because it develops a sympathetic understanding of South America.—M. C. J.

NARCISSA WHITMAN, PIONEER OF OREGON

(Jeanette Eaton. Harcourt, Brace and Co. 318 pages. \$2.50)

"NARCISSA WHITMAN," missionary and pioneer, her husband Marcus, and the Oregon Territory, are here woven together into one of the best fictionalized biographies to come out in recent years. Jeanette Eaton working from the letters and writings of Mrs. Whitman, has put the vitality and energy of this amazing woman into this story. The black and white pencil drawings put the finishing touches on this excellent work.

One of the first two white women ever to go into the Northwest, Narcissa Whitman was possessed with the unbeatable courage and fortitude of the early American woman. The good that she did as missionary and pioneer is attested by the fact that today in Oregon there is a fine institution of learning named after the Whitmans "Whitmans College." Even in death they served the Northwest, for it was because of the bloody massacre, in which they were both killed, that President Polk introduced a bill in congress, setting up a territorial government in Oregon. Reading here is like having a ringside seat at the taming of the great Oregon Territory.—D. M. B.

To Users of Gas Appliances

When you purchased your gas range, furnace, refrigerator or water-heater, you bought an appliance built to last a long time . . . to give satisfactory service indefinitely.

That fact is probably more important now than you realized when you made your purchase.

Manufacturers of gas appliances are now devoting their major efforts to the production of war materials. Necessarily the sale of equipment for home use will be restricted if not eliminated for the duration of the war.

We believe, therefore, that owners of gas appliances can feel fortunate in having selected equipment which, with ordinary prudent care, will provide satisfactory service at little or no inconvenience or expense for upkeep.

Our responsibility is to continue to render all possible service to maintain the performance of gas appliances at highest efficiency.



MOUNTAIN FUEL SUPPLY COMPANY
Salt Lake — Ogden — Provo
Serving Twenty-three Utah Communities

Going — Going!

(Continued from page 213)

nose. The plains animal depends on sight, as a general rule. And to appeal to that highly developed sense of sight the antelope has the best developed natural heliograph signal of any animal in the world—the tail! When it is elevated how it does flash in bright desert sunlight! An alarmed antelope, walking about stiff-leggedly, with his heliograph at full-mast, is the height of cockiness.

He knows he can get away, that's why he's cocky.

In Utah he's got away too much. He's left the country almost entirely. Only Colorado has shown as little interest and as little success in the conservation of the antelope as a game animal. *Chinese pheasants, Hungarian partridges, Chukar (East Indian) quail*, yes. But *American antelope*, no!

Why is it civilization cannot compromise even in deserts distant from the centers of civilization? Can it be that on the wide plains and spacious deserts of Utah the antelope is being denied bare survival because of a lack of space? Or is it because we simply refuse to compromise, or won't find out if adjustments can be made, and, having lost all sense of romance, we prefer our wild animals in a zoo cage, rather than in the shortgrass, bitter sage, and high wind?

Whatever the reason that Utah antelope are permitted slowly to become extinct, the following are facts:

In 1924 Utah had one herd in the east desert, in Wayne and Emery counties, two herds in Washington county, one in Iron, one in Beaver, three in Millard, one in Juab, and one wandering back and forth between Juab and Tooele counties. None of the herds was large—but they were *there*.

Now Utah has only three distinct herds in the west desert, and one in the east. All other herds are now extinct. There is a small band in Daggett county, adjacent to the Flaming Gorge, but apparently Utah owes that one to Wyoming's efforts. And since the herd there is isolated by the Uinta Mountains, there is no chance of its spreading southward, further into Utah.

If it is impossible to increase antelope over the state generally, if it is too detrimental to other interests to even consider the possibility, then

(Concluded on page 250)



You can get this
GAY APRON
for only
30 ALBERS COUPONS

YOU'LL FALL IN LOVE with this fancy bib apron! It's a gay, color-fast floral print made of long-wearing eighty-square percale, bound with matching bias tape.

You'll adore its pert styling, sassy organdy flounce, decorative little pocket. You'll appreciate its wide collar and self-ties, and how beautifully it launders. Best of all, you can get one for only 30 Albers Coupons!

HERE'S ALL YOU DO: Clip and fill out the coupon below, attach 30 Premium Coupons from Albers cereals (at least 3 of which must be from packages of Albers Corn Flakes) and mail today. Your apron will be sent postage prepaid. *Offer expires July 31, 1942.*

NO CASH NECESSARY, but if you prefer, money may be substituted—1¢ for each coupon you lack. *A minimum of 3 Albers Corn Flakes coupons required.*

You'll like
Albers Corn Flakes

Golden-brown Albers Corn Flakes are days fresher because they're made right here in the West—stay crispier longer because they're triple-sealed for extra protection. "Pop-up" Vitamin B₁ has been added, too!



**EXTRA-VALUE PREMIUM COUPONS
IN THESE ALBERS CEREAL PRODUCTS:**

ALBERS CORN FLAKES • ALBERS CARNATION WHEAT
ALBERS PEARLS OF WHEAT • ALBERS ROLLED OATS
ALBERS FLAPJACK FLOUR • ALBERS PEACOCK BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR • ALL OTHER ALBERS CEREALS

Albers Premium Store
534-15th St., Oakland, Calif.

Here are 30 Premium Coupons (including 3 Corn Flakes coupons) or 1¢ for each coupon lacking, for which please send one apron described above.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

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Melchizedek Priesthood

CONDUCTED BY THE MELCHIZEDEK PRIESTHOOD COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TWELVE—JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH, CHAIRMAN; JOHN A. WIDTSOE, JOSEPH F. MERRILL, CHARLES A. CALLIS, SYLVESTER Q. CANNON, AND HAROLD B. LEE

L. D. S. ELDERS SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION

Eligibility and Season Rules for 1942

1. Any man who is a member of a Melchizedek Priesthood quorum, or who is an Adult Aaronic Priesthood member, who meets the following requirements will be eligible for participation in softball during the 1942 season. Adult Aaronic Priesthood members will be allowed to play one year only. (It is hoped they will then be worthy of being ordained elders.)

2. Each player must attend at least two quorum meetings per month, or provide a reasonable excuse.

3. Each player must live within the boundaries of the ward for which he plays, and have his recommend filed with the clerk of that ward.

4. It is advisable that each player present a doctor's certificate of physical fitness before playing in any stake game.

5. Any player who uses liquor or tobacco will not be allowed to participate in league games.

6. Only amateur softball players will be allowed to play. The battery of a ward team must not be made up of a pitcher for any other team in any other league. However, a pitcher for a team in another league may be allowed to play in another position for the ward team.

7. The Rules of the National Softball Association will govern the games in the Elders Softball Association. It is important that all who are in any way connected with softball read the rules carefully and fully at the beginning of the season and not ask for exceptions to these rules during the playing season.

8. The softball season officially commences May 15, 1942.

9. Each stake shall draw up and conduct its own schedule of games, but the last game must be played on or before August 15, 1942.

10. No team shall be coached by a person who is paid for coaching that team.

11. Stake supervisors are responsible for appointment of officials for games within their own stakes.

12. All disputes and protests on eligibility are to be referred to the stake softball representative and the stake Melchizedek Priesthood committee, whose decision shall be final.

13. Competition will be conducted within stakes. We are not prepared at this time to say whether regional contests or a final contest, such as that held in 1941, will be held this year or not. This will be taken under advisement and answered later.

14. Inquiries regarding this activity should be made through the stake Melchizedek Priesthood committee, or the stake representative for the Elders Softball Association, to the Elders Softball Association, 47 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Restricted Meetings

THE public now know that restrictions have been placed by the First Presidency on the holding of certain general and stake meetings. These restrictions are due to the existing emergency, occasioned by war conditions. Interested persons have observed, however, that the restrictions do not affect regular ward meetings and activities, nor Priesthood quorums or group meetings. These may go on as heretofore. It is hoped that they may be made more effective than previously.

To this end the program of these meetings should be more carefully planned and more thoroughly executed. Emphasis should be placed upon worthwhile activities. Frequent assignments to committees and individuals should be made and reports on the assignments should be required.

Weekly meetings of quorum officers should be the rule. The officers must be active if the quorum is kept alive and does the work expected of it. Generally progress will be proportional to the

quality of quorum leadership. "As with the priest so with the people." A wise, energetic, and enthusiastic quorum presidency may do wonders for their quorum, so experience demonstrates. No, restrictions on meetings as per the plan, will not handicap quorum meetings and activities.

Handbooks Available

REMEMBER a brief but very helpful handbook for quorum officers and committees is now available and will be sent free on application to the Melchizedek Priesthood Committee, 47 E. South Temple St. (For a fuller statement see March *Era*, p. 170.)

Stake Priesthood Conventions

A STAKE Priesthood convention has been held during recent weeks in many of the stakes.

As soon as feasible such a convention will be held in each stake. But in conformity with the current policy of the

Church to eliminate unnecessary travel in the interest of conservation, the remainder of the conventions will be held in connection with quarterly conferences. However, when this shall be the case, previous notice of it will be sent to the stake presidency. The third meeting of the convention will replace the general Priesthood meeting of the conference.

The meetings of the convention are held in a more or less informal way. The program consists of report, questions, discussions, instructions, etc., the purpose being to help the officers to understand their duties and how they may be performed. The stake authorities report that the conventions so far held have been very helpful.

Delayed Reports

MANY chairmen of stake Melchizedek Priesthood committees are still unable to send quarterly quorum reports promptly to headquarters because they do not receive them from the quorums. Reasons for the delay are doubtless many. Can negligence be one of them? But whatever the reasons they may as a rule be removed. "What man has done, man may do." A considerable number of stakes are now sending in their reports promptly. They are due at headquarters by the tenth of the month following the quarter.

It is highly desirable that they reach the Church Office Building on or before the date due, for they are needed by the visitor who attends the stake conference. If he must go without them, he is handicapped in his service at the conference, because of a lack of knowledge of quorum conditions. Thus he is not able to help as otherwise he could. The quorums suffer, the visitor is handicapped, and wrong impressions may result. No good comes out of delays.

We again appeal to all officers concerned to do their full duty in the matter of quarterly reports.

How Many Will Equal This Record

ON page 170, March number of the *Era*, it is said the fifty-second quorum of seventy in the Malad stake achieved a record of ninety-nine percent in the four respects named.

But we have since found perfection in the Two hundred fiftieth quorum of seventy in the South Ogden stake (48 members). In the fourth quarter for 1941, this quorum reported one hundred percent of its members are total ab-

stainers from the use of liquor and tobacco. (One member drank coffee.) They are high also in other respects. Average percent of attendance at weekly meetings was fifty-six, and fifty-three at monthly quorum meetings. Ninety-four percent paid tithing in 1941 and ninety-six percent were active in the Church.

Yes, leadership does tell.

Stake Campaign Committees

REPORTS indicate the stake committees to conduct the no liquor-tobacco campaign are variously organized. In answer to a joint request of stakes in Salt Lake County, we were authorized to tell them three years ago that they were at liberty to organize their campaigns in any way they desired, but they would be held to results. All the stakes in the Church were circularized to this effect.

But we have repeatedly said in this column the First Presidency directed that the campaign for total abstinence shall be a Priesthood project and that every quorum in the Church, Melchizedek and Aaronic, should be charged "with the responsibility of (a) keeping their own members free from the vice of using alcohol and tobacco and (b) assisting all others to do likewise—

"Auxiliary organizations should give the Priesthood quorums such help in the campaign as may be consistently requested of them by Priesthood quorums."

Thus the campaign was to be Churchwide and to reach youth as well as adults. Requests to the officers of the general boards of the Church auxiliary organizations for the participation of their organizations in the campaign met with a hearty response. All of them provided programs deemed best suited to their organizations.

But Priesthood quorums were slow to initiate the campaign among addicts. Now, however, most of them are active in the matter, using the most feasible and fruitful method available—that of personal contact. At last, stake and quorum officers and stake committees have come to the conclusion that duty requires them to respond to the request of the First Presidency and actively take the campaign to addict Priesthood members. This awakened movement among the Priesthood will have far-reaching results.

Now we can say with assurance that the campaign is on the way. At the head of each stake committee is a responsible Priesthood officer animated with a strong desire to give vigorous leadership to the campaign, especially as it affects the quorums.

The campaign for law observance in Salt Lake County has been prosecuted

with vigor since it got under way eighteen months ago. The county committee is composed of a representative from each of the seventeen stakes in Salt Lake County. The committee meets twice monthly under the capable chairmanship of Frank Mozley. This committee has certainly "been going places." It is affiliated with each stake campaign committee; it is also assisted by a law observance committee in each ward. The law enforcement officials of Salt Lake City and county also cooperate in all these persistent efforts to see that the laws relative to liquor and tobacco are enforced.

Stakes in other Utah counties have been asked to set up a similar law observance organization in their respective counties.

NO LIQUOR-TOBACCO COLUMN

Liquor in the War

WORD has just been published that the manufacture of hard liquor is to be severely curtailed, something like forty percent, and the plants able to produce high proof liquors will produce alcohol for use in munitions. This is in the United States.

The Ministry of Food in England has announced a further cut of ten percent in the production of malt whiskey for 1942.

This last statement is illuminating. That with all the effort, loss of ships and valued cargo space, England is

(Concluded on page 234)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE L. D. S. STAKE MISSIONS

Made by The First Council of the Seventy to The Council of the Twelve Apostles
For the year 1941

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

	1941	1940
1. Number of times out doing missionary work.....	145,641	128,212
2. Hours spent in missionary work.....	335,339	279,976
3. Number of homes entered for the first time.....	90,685	84,154
4. Number of revisits.....	92,505	81,018
5. Number of invitations to return.....	138,527	104,213
6. Number of gospel conversations.....	233,295	214,186
7. Number of standard Church works distributed:		
Copies of the Bible.....	Loaned 177	Sold 326
Copies of the Book of Mormon.....	2,237	3,071
Copies of the Doctrine and Covenants.....	283	1,004
Copies of the Pearl of Great Price.....	233	727
(No designation.....153) TOTAL.....	2,930	5,128
8. Number of other books distributed.....	9,210	7,706
9. Number of tracts and pamphlets distributed.....	201,447	225,774
10. Number of hall meetings held by missionaries.....	4,333	3,806
11. Number of cottage meetings held by missionaries.....	9,996	9,426
12. Number of missionaries who attended cottage and hall meetings.....	32,112	30,877
13. Number of investigators present at cottage and hall meetings.....	34,595	43,773
14. Number of baptisms as a result of missionary work:		
(1) Of people over fifteen years of age.....	1,031	
(2) Of people under fifteen years of age:		
a. Both of whose parents are members.....	791	
b. Others under fifteen years of age.....	652	
Classification not designated.....	45	
TOTAL.....	2,519	2,203
15. Number of inactive members of the Church brought into activity through stake missionary service during the year.....	5,089	4,621
Number of stakes in the Church (As of Dec. 31st).....	139	134
Number of stake missions organized (As of Dec. 31st).....	136	131

MISSIONARIES

	Dec., '41	Dec., '40
Number of stakes reporting.....	113	118
Number of districts.....	358	384
Elders.....	275	374
Seventies.....	1,125	1,281
High Priests.....	287	272
Women.....	606	504
TOTAL.....	2,399*	2,469†
Number of missionaries making the minimum requirement.....	734	619
Number of missionaries making less than minimum requirement.....	1,247	1,118
Number of inactive missionaries.....	398	564
Number not classified.....	20	168
TOTAL (Agrees with total above).....	2,399	2,469

*Total includes 106 missionaries whose classification was not designated.

†Total includes 38 missionaries whose classification was not designated.

Melchizedek Priesthood

Liquor in the War

(Continued from page 233)

still making whiskey, will be a revelation to all.

The distillery business is making superhuman efforts to place themselves in the good graces of the farmer as being a great user of farm products, so the farmer should "put on the heat" to keep the liquor dealers in business.

The Grange was solicited by the Schenley Distilling Corporation, through much high-priced material, to consider their business. The charts and material shows that out of two and a half billions of dollars' worth of liquor sold, the farmer got one hundred forty millions of dollars. It is amazing to think of what a little the farmer did get out of that big "take."

What great good to humanity there would have been if the farm produce going into liquor had been put into livestock. Food and nutrition would have been the result instead of death, degradation, debauchery, and crime.

That there has been a real campaign to sell the liquor business to the farmer was demonstrated again at the meeting of the state chemurgic council, held in Boise in January.

The principal speaker at the dinner meeting was a fine little Russian gentleman, who spoke in a very broken, foreign way. He spoke on new crops to be grown by the farmer, and new uses for crops we already grow.

This fine speaker was a scientist and chemical research leader for Seagrams, one of the largest distilling corporations in the country.

The connection seemed to be that the distilling business was doing a wonderful job for the farmer.

But war has a wonderful way of doing things, too.

The need for sugar in munitions has put a crimp in Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, pop, and such things as beer and other alcoholic beverages. Increased beer taxes have already curtailed in a big way the sale of that item.

But why should we create farm products to manufacture beer and whiskey at all when millions are starving for food? Why should not the beer and liquor business be wholly closed up and their employees put to useful work, the products used going to healthful purposes?

The world would be better if the United States and England too, immediately stopped all manufacture of liquors. Health would improve; efficiency of work would improve; and family life would be relieved of the curse of liquor.

There are some things that will have to be fixed up before we win any wars, and one of them is the liquor business.—*The Idaho Granger.*

Melchizedek Priesthood Outline of Study, May, 1942

Text: *Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith.*

LESSON 14

MISSION OF ELIAS

Read *Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith*, pp. 335-341, 159, 172, 323, 330; Luke 1:11, 17, 19; Mal. 4:5-6; Doc. & Cov. 2: 27:6, 7, 9; 35:4; 110:12-16; 77:14; 128:17-18; 135:55.

ELIAS

1. A forerunner to prepare the way (335-337, 340)
 - a. For a greater work (335)
 - b. Elias comes first to begin the work, Elijah second, Messiah last
 - c. Whoever holds the keys of Elias hath a preparatory work
2. Different men have held the keys of the power of Elias (159)
 - a. Elias visited Zacharias, father of John the Baptist (Doc. & Cov. 27:7; cf. Luke 1:11, 19)
 - b. John the Baptist filled with the spirit and power of Elias (Doc. & Cov. 27:7; Luke 1:17): His work limited to preaching and baptizing (336)
 - c. Philip under the spirit of Elias (336)
 - d. Apostles held greater power than John the Baptist (336)
 - e. Sidney Rigdon given a mission similar to John: To prepare the way for the Lord and before Elijah should come (Doc. & Cov. 35:4)
 - f. Spirit of Elias revealed to the Prophet
3. Keys and power of Elias
 - a. Priesthood of Elias like the Priesthood that Aaron was ordained unto (335)
 - b. Difference of power in different parts of the Priesthood
 - c. No one having the spirit and power of Elias will transcend his bounds (336)
 - d. Necessary to know who holds the keys of power
 - e. Keys held by Elias
 - (1) Bringing to pass the restoration of all things spoken by the prophets (Doc. & Cov. 27:6)
 - (2) Keys of the dispensation of the gospel of Abraham (Doc. & Cov. 110:12)
 - (3) To restore all things (Doc. & Cov. 77:14)
 - (4) Given the seal of the living God over the twelve tribes of Israel: To come and gather together the twelve tribes of Israel

Discuss:

1. What different persons have held keys of the power of Elias?
2. What is the distinguishing characteristic of the mission of Elias?

LESSON 15

MISSION OF ELIJAH

ELIJAH

1. Why Elijah sent
 - a. Last prophet of Old Testament that held the keys of the Priesthood (172)

- b. To come after Elias, holding the keys of power (340)
 - c. To restore the authority and deliver the keys of the Priesthood
 - d. Holds keys of authority to administer in all the ordinances of the Priesthood
 - e. Without that authority ordinances could not be administered in righteousness (172)
 - f. Elijah with Christ in his resurrection (Doc. & Cov. 133:55)
2. Sealing power of the Priesthood (339)
 - a. God shall come to the rescue of this generation by sending Elijah the prophet (323)
 - b. Word of Malachi (Mal. 4:5-6; 330)
 - c. Words as quoted by Moroni (Doc. & Cov. 2)
 - d. Word "turn" should be rendered "bind" or "seal"
 - e. Elijah revealed the covenants to seal the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the children to the fathers (323; Doc. & Cov. 27:9; 128:17-18)
 - f. The object of Elijah's important mission (330)
 - g. Saints to become saviors on Mount Zion
 - (1) By receiving all the ordinances and sealing powers in behalf of all their progenitors who are dead (330)
 - (2) An urgent work (330)

Discuss:

1. What authority was restored by Elijah?
2. Is Elijah a translated or a resurrected personage? Prove your statement from scripture.
3. Name some worldwide effects of the coming of Elijah.

LESSON 16

MISSION OF THE MESSIAH

MESSIAH (340-341)

1. The coming of the Lord
 - a. Messiah comes to His temple, last of all (340)
 - b. Messiah above the spirit and power of Elijah
 - c. Precise time of His coming never revealed (341)
 - d. Whenever the bow is withdrawn it shall be a token that the coming of Messiah is not far distant (340-341)
 - e. The grand climax of all previous preparation

Discuss:

1. What variable factors make it impractical to know the exact hour of His coming?
2. In what ways do the missions of Elias, Elijah and the Messiah conform with each other?
3. Why didn't the Messiah Himself restore the keys and authority pertaining to the last dispensation?

(Concluded on page 237)

Aaronic Priesthood

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

THE AARONIC PRIESTHOOD

Twenty-fifth in a series of articles written by the late Elder Orson F. Whitney of the Council of the Twelve. Published originally in "The Contributor."

FROM this it appears that Bishop Partridge, though not at that time holding the title, was virtually in the position of Presiding Bishop of the Church. He received all who came to Zion upon recommendation from the bishop in Kirtland; was the general receiver and custodian of all property consecrated to the Church, and divided to the Saints their inheritances, acting in the capacity of a judge in Israel, the same as in days of old. These bishops presided over the temporal affairs of the Church, and were required to administer to the ne-

cessities, for food and raiment, etc., of those whose calling was to administer in spiritual things.

Bishop Partridge's counselors were Isaac Morley and John Corril. These were afterwards ordained as second and third bishops in Zion, and Parley P. Pratt and Titus Billings were chosen to fill their places as counselors to Bishop Partridge. Bishop Morley was directed to choose Christian Whitmer and Newel Knight as his counselors, and Bishop Corril was to have as counselors, Daniel Stanton and Hezekiah Peck. These directions were given June 25, 1833, in a letter from the First Presidency in Kirtland. An excerpt is here given from a letter written by President Smith to Bishop Partridge on the same day, throwing additional light upon the theory of the United Order.

"I proceed to answer your questions concerning the consecration of property: First, it is not right to condescend to very great particulars in taking inventories. The fact is this, a man is bound by the law of the Church to consecrate to the bishop, before he can be considered a legal heir to the kingdom of Zion; and this, too, without constraint; and unless he does this, he cannot be acknowledged before the Lord, on the Church book; therefore, to condescend to particulars, I will tell you that every man must be his own judge how much he should receive, and how much he should suffer to remain in the hands of the bishop. I speak of those who consecrate more than they need for the support of themselves and their families.

"The matter of consecration must be done by the mutual consent of both parties; for to give the bishop power to say how much every man shall have, and he be obliged to

(Continued on page 236)



EAST JORDAN STAKE, ALL-CHURCH LEADERS IN RATE OF INCREASE IN STANDARD QUORUM AWARDS

The East Jordan Stake has earned the distinction of leading the entire Church in the rate of increase in Aaronic Priesthood Standard Quorum Awards, with twenty-five earned for 1941, compared with one for 1940. Three hundred sixty boys and leaders are shown celebrating their accomplishment.

The awards were presented by Presiding Bishop LeGrand Richards, who also addressed the group, commending all stake and ward workers and the boys, upon their achievement.

Other guests and speakers, in addition to Bishop Richards, were Bishops Marvin D. Ashton and Joseph L. Wirthlin of the Presiding Bishopric, and Lee A. Palmer, field supervisor of the Aaronic Priesthood.

Stake authorities present included stake president, Heber J. Burgon, and counselors, Raymond H. Clayton and John A. Aylett; stake clerk, Stanley A. Rasmussen; The stake high council; and the stake Aaronic Priesthood committee, composed of Wilford Pierson, chairman; Harry Wright, Wilford Kemp, and Stanley Burgon.



WEBER STAKE AARONIC PRIESTHOOD GATHER TO RECEIVE STANDARD QUORUM AWARD

The leadership and Aaronic Priesthood members of the Weber Stake are shown in a Priesthood meeting held in Ogden, February 8, 1942, to receive nineteen Standard Quorum Awards for the year 1941. There were four hundred forty-six young men and their leaders in attendance. The awards were presented by Lee A. Palmer, field supervisor of the Aaronic Priesthood, representing the Presiding Bishopric.

Stake president, James H. Riley, honored seventeen boys with outstanding Priesthood records, by presenting each with the book "I Dare You," by Wm. H. Danforth. In addition to President Riley, stake officers attending the meeting were his counselors, Horace E. Garner and N. Russell Tanner, together with stake Aaronic Priesthood chairman, A. G. Holland, and all members of the stake committee.

President P. Drew Clarke of the Granite Stake presidency was the principal speaker.

Ward Teaching

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

THE AARONIC PRIESTHOOD

(Continued from page 235)

comply with the bishop's judgment, is giving to the bishop more power than a king has, and, upon the other hand, to let every man say how much he needs, and the bishop be obliged to comply with his judgment, is to throw Zion into confusion and make a slave of the bishop. The fact is, there must be a balance or equilibrium of power between the bishop and the people; and thus harmony and goodwill will be preserved among you.

Therefore, those persons consecrating property to the bishop in Zion; and then receiving an inheritance back, must show reasonably to the bishop that he wants as much as he claims. But in case the two parties cannot come to a mutual agreement, the bishop is to have nothing to do about receiving their consecrations; and the case must be laid before a council of twelve high priests; the bishop not being one of the council, but he is to lay the case before them.

(To be continued)

NO-LIQUOR-TOBACCO

"NONE AT ALL"*

By E. Morgan Hansen

WHAT brand of cigarettes do I use? Why, "None At All."

That is the answer my father received from my kid brother, Bill, of the U. S. Army Air Corp., Lowry Field, Colorado. My father has made it a life-long habit to smoke "None At All" and personally, I can heartily endorse this brand; also my favorite because—

"None At All's" are "easy on the throat" and "contain less nicotine." They cause no nervous disorders, nor will they impair your health in any way!

Use "None At All" and you'll never need a "lift" nor will you ever have to "walk a mile" just to get them.

There is no tax attached thereto, in fact, they are *very* inexpensive.

Our greatest athletes and coaches use and advise no other brand!

"None At All's" leave neither stains nor odors on the hands, breath, clothes, or surroundings, and are never known to fill the eyes with smoke or cause headaches.

In fact, this brand alone is entirely unoffensive to your neighbors, and is welcome at any public place or gathering.

"None At All" will not keep you away from church, nor dwarf your spirituality in any way.

Try "None At All"! Make it a life-long practice. I'm sure that, once you get the habit, you'll agree there are no cigarettes like "None At All"!

*Note: The phrase "None At All" as a brand of tobacco or cigarettes was originated by my brother, William L. Hansen, U. S. Army Air Corps, Lowry Field, Colorado. The article, however, is of my own origination.—E. M. H.

WARD TEACHERS

AND if any man among you be strong in the Spirit, let him take with him him that is weak, that he may be edified in all meekness, that he may become strong also.

Therefore, take with you those who are ordained unto the lesser Priesthood. . . . (Doc. & Cov., 84:106, 107.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR WARD TEACHERS

Teachers should be actively interested in their people. They should visit them in times of illness and death. They should be aware of the spiritual, physical, and temporal status of their people to such an extent that distress and want may be reported at once, and appropriate assistance to the worthy be provided without delay.

In keeping with the duties assigned to teachers by revelation, it is highly appropriate, where making a formal visit, to ask each member of the family questions containing the following import:

1. Are you in harmony—
 - a. With your neighbors and associates?
 - b. With ward, stake, and General Authorities of the Church?
2. Are you attending to your Church duties—
 - a. As a member
Attending meeting, fasting once each month and paying fast offering, paying tithing, and participating in ward social functions?
 - b. As an officer
Setting proper example, attending council meetings, etc.?
3. Are you attending to secret and family prayers?

Ward Teachers' Message for May, 1942

TITHING

THE word of the Lord to the Latter-day Saints on tithing, as given through revelation and the teachings of the seven Presidents who have presided over the Church in this dispensation:

And this shall be the beginning of the tithing of my people. And after that, those who have thus been tithed, shall pay one-tenth of all their interest annually; and this shall be a standing law unto them forever, for my holy priesthood, saith the Lord.

—Revelation to the Prophet Joseph Smith, D. & C. 119:3-4.

Keep your dollars and cents, your horses and mules, your grain, etc., if you choose; but if you pretend to pay tithing, pay it like men: act like men and saints.

—President Brigham Young.

It is our duty to pay our tithing, one-tenth of all we possess, and then one-tenth of our increase, and a man who has not paid his tithing is unfit to be baptized for his dead.

—President John Taylor.

I want the brethren to understand this one thing, that our tithing, our labor, our works are not for the exaltation of the Almighty, but they are for us.

—President Wilford Woodruff.

It is God's truth that the time has now come when He will not look favorably upon our negligence of this principle. I plead with you in the name of the Lord, and I pray that every man, woman, and child who have means shall pay one-tenth of their income as a tithing.

—President Lorenzo Snow.

If you desire to prosper and to be free men and women and a free people, first meet your obligations to God, and then meet your obligations to your fellow men.

—President Joseph Fielding Smith.

The law of financial prosperity to the Latter-day Saints, under covenant with God, is to be an honest tithe payer, and not to rob the Lord in tithes and offerings.

—President Heber J. Grant.

Genealogy

TEMPLE EXCURSIONS DISCONTINUED DURING EMERGENCY

March 6, 1942

Dear Stake Chairman:

FURTHER recent announcements from the First Presidency make it clear that we must all cooperate to curtail traveling and minimize expenditures in connection with temple excursions and stake supervision of ward genealogical activities.

To assist the people of the Church in conserving money and property used in transportation, the General Authorities recently recommended that auxiliary union meetings be discontinued and visiting by stake board members to the wards be greatly reduced. Though this action leaves our stake committees without familiar and convenient facilities for doing their work, it nevertheless leaves them still with the following responsibilities:

- (1) to keep the stake committee fully organized and serving the wards efficiently
- (2) to meet regularly as a stake committee, though in most cases not oftener than once a month
- (3) to help the ward committees to keep fully organized and functioning efficiently; this to be done (a) by mail, (b) by telephone, (c) by occasional visit where necessary, and (d) by wise use of the public press. Regarding visits the Presidency have said: "Visits by auxiliary stake presidencies and superintendencies to ward organizations should be made as circumstances may require."
- (4) to keep informed about the needs or conditions of the ward organization through an efficient and regular system of report.

We ask that you call for a report from each ward quarterly, to be due on April 15, July 15, October 15, and January 15 of each year. The forms for this report will be sent you later.

The presiding brethren have ruled against the organization of all temple excursions. Whatever temple work is done should be on an individual basis, persons being encouraged to attend the temple as they can. The General Authorities wish temple work to continue undiminished, as far as this can be done under present altered conditions.

Some stakes have led out in promoting proxy temple work, encouraging those living at a distance from temples to do as much proxy work as possible in lieu of personal attendance. Considerable success has already attended such an appeal in several stakes, particularly in California.

One of the real opportunities to encourage, inspire, and instruct the people in each ward is provided by the fifth Sunday program. It is the direct responsibility of each stake chairman to

prepare a program in outline to be carried out in the wards of his stake on each fifth Sunday. Then he and his assistants should follow up with the wards to see that these programs are carried out in most effective manner. Since the First Presidency have given us this great opportunity, it is our responsibility to utilize it to the fullest extent.

Through the kindness of *The Deseret News* we are permitted to print regular instructions in the Church Section. These will include helpful items on virtually every phase of our work. We urge you and your stake and ward committeemen to read this department carefully and keep in touch with latest official announcements and suggestions. Direct assistance may be derived from a study of accounts to be given of how families and organizations are succeeding in research and temple work.

Sincerely your brethren,

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH
Joseph Fielding Smith, President
Archibald F. Bennett, Secretary

TEMPLE EXCURSION

Dear Brother Bennett:

WE HAD such an enjoyable time while on our stake excursion to the Alberta Temple last year. I thought you would enjoy hearing about it.

The caravan left Seattle, July 12, at 4:30 a. m., traveling in groups of from two to three cars, to prevent accident. There were sixty-two persons in all—fifty-six who participated in temple work. The youngest members of the caravan was two and half months, and the eldest member was eighty years of age. There were twelve missionaries included. Thirty of this group were from the West Seattle Ward.

The caravan of Saints met at Sandpoint, Idaho, that evening, Saturday 12th, where they camped over night.

The next morning, being Sunday, most

of the group attended the little branch of the Sandpoint Sunday school. With our group, we helped fill the hall which they used as a meeting place. We received a most hearty welcome from these good Saints in Sandpoint.

The branch president, Brother Deter, requested that class periods be shortened after which was held a testimony meeting, in which members of the caravan might bear their testimonies.

If we had gone no farther than Sandpoint, it would have been well worth the trip. We also attended the sacrament meeting in the evening, which was very inspirational. It pays to keep the Sabbath Day holy, and not travel any more than is necessary.

We continued our journey Monday morning, arriving in Cardston late that afternoon, without harm or accident.

Tuesday, everyone was happy, and very anxious to begin work. Oh, what a glorious week we spent and the many blessings everyone received!

Through faith, and the power of the Priesthood, Brother Brain's hearing was restored. I never saw more tears of real joy before. One thing that impressed nearly every one was the kindness, forgiveness, and love that President Wood carries with him. It made everyone want to carry more of this spirit into his own life. We realize without these things one cannot enjoy the Spirit of the Lord. That is what we all need. We should seek after His Spirit more than we do, and try to feed the spiritual side of life as we do the temporal side.

As President Grant said in the August issue of the *Era*, people need to get the "desire" to do temple work. Oh, what a wonderful example he is for us to follow. After all he has to do, he can still find time to go to the temple as often as he does and also carry on his research. It leaves no other excuse for not doing his own work, and attending the temple often to renew his covenants, for how soon we forget the laws we promise to keep. After all, if a person wants to, he can find an excuse to break any of the Lord's commandments. Many will find some time, that they have excused themselves out of the blessings which were their birthright.

Sincerely your brother,

Ernest P. Allen, stake secretary.

Melchizedek Priesthood

(Concluded from page 234)

LESSON 17

MARRIAGE AND EXALTATION

Read *Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith*, pp. 87-88, 216, 300-301, 312, 331, 337, 338, 368, 374; Doc. & Cov. 42:22; 49:15-17; 76:54-62, 70; 131:1-4; 132:16-24.

1. Marriage is ordained of God (Doc. & Cov. 49:15-17).
 - a. Whoso forbideth to marry is not ordained of God.
 - b. Love and obedience enjoined within the family (88).
 - (1) Thou shalt love thy wife with all thy heart, and shalt cleave unto her and unto none else (Doc. & Cov. 42:22)
 - (2) Respect for parental authority (87-88)
 - (3) Provoke not thy children to anger
2. Marriage for time only not valid after death (Doc. & Cov. 132:18).
 - a. Those so married appointed angels in heaven (Doc. & Cov. 132:16-17)
 - b. Ministering servants unto those entitled to far greater glory

- c. Servants, not sons and daughters
3. The highest celestial heaven (301; Doc. & Cov. 131:1-4).
 - a. To obtain the highest we must enter into the new and everlasting covenant of marriage.
 - b. Failure to do so deprives of highest exaltation and eternal increase
 - c. Any person exalted to the highest mansion must abide the whole celestial law (331)
 - d. All gospel ordinances necessary
 - e. Elijah restored power to seal wives to husbands and children to parents for eternity (337)
 - f. To receive your children to yourselves you must have some ordinance, some blessing (sealing) (368)
 - g. The faithful, living and dead, to be sealed to come forth in the first resurrection (338)
 - h. What is sealed on earth by power of the Priesthood is sealed in heaven

Discuss:

1. Is the doctrine of celibacy a doctrine of God? Justify your conclusion from modern revelation.
2. What are the requirements for entering the highest degree of the celestial Kingdom, as to (1) manner of living (2) ordinances?

Music

HYMN SINGING

By J. Spencer Cornwall,
Of the Church Music Committee and
Conductor of the Tabernacle Choir

THE congregational hymns to be sung during the next three months, continuing part of the Church-wide hymn singing project, are as follows:

April, No. 98, "School Thy Feelings"
May, No. 113, "Glory to God on High"

June, No. 2, "Praise Ye the Lord"
Instructions to chorists and organists for conducting and playing these hymns appear below:

April, "School Thy Feelings, O My Brother," No. 98

Charles W. Penrose and
Ebenezer Beesley

The words of this hymn are very appropriate for these troublesome times. They should be both recited and sung. Brief comments on the meanings of the words would not be out of place and would add emphasis to them in the singing. The musical setting by Ebenezer Beesley has a simple melody with a rather fixed rhythmic form. Do not hurry the singing. Allow ample time for breath at the ending of each phrase. The retard in the last two measures should not decrease the speed so much that the singers will disconnect the words of the final phrase. Sing all of the stanzas.

May, "Glory to God on High," No. 113

Boden and Felice Giardini

"Glory to God on High" is one of the well known hymns of all Christendom. It calls for a full-voiced expression of praise. Make it just a bit majestic. Leaders are advised to direct it with a firm beat. The speed should not exceed moderate.

June, "Praise Ye the Lord," No. 2
Isaac Watts and Evan Stephens

This hymn is, as the title indicates, a hymn of praise. It contains a definite note of joy which can be brought out by a slightly animated tempo. The phrase written for three parts only may be sung a bit softer than the other parts of the song. Leaders should direct it enthusiastically, allowing no lagging.

NOTES ON THE ORGAN PERFORMANCE OF THE HYMNS

By Dr. Frank W. Asper,
Of the Church Music Committee
and Tabernacle Organist

April, Hymn No. 98, "School Thy Feelings, O My Brother"

This will be a new hymn to almost all of our congregations, and it is especially essential that it be well prepared and correctly played the first time, so that it will be correctly learned. In

"DEVOTIONAL ORGAN ALBUM" COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY DR. ASPER

A WELCOME addition to the organists' library has recently come on the market, published by Carl Fischer of New York City, one of the two largest music-publishing houses in the world. It is compiled and arranged by Dr. Frank W. Asper, tabernacle organist, and bears the title *Devotional Organ Album*. The book contains forty-three numbers, all of which are suitable for church use, playable on both pipe-organ or Hammond organ, and the registration is marked for both of these instruments. Most organ compositions are planned with a large organ in mind, and this confuses the organist with only a small instrument at his disposal. This collection overcomes this difficulty and will be useful for those playing the Hammond organ, for which instrument not much music has yet been written, in spite of the fact that there are over eleven thousand of them in use today.

Many of the greatest composers are represented in the work: Bach with ten compositions, also Beethoven, Wagner, Guilmant, Haydn, Mendelssohn, and Tschaiikowsky. There are also two original numbers by Dr. Asper, "Prayer" and "Supplication." The selections were especially planned and rearranged by Dr. Asper so as not to be too difficult, but still to be dignified in their manner.

There is a handy classified index, recommending selections suitable for Preludes, Offerings, Postludes, Weddings, Funerals, Christmas, and Easter. Dr. Frank W. Asper is to be congratulated on the successful completion and publication of this able work which promises to find wide use among church organists.

the first full measure the first (undotted) eighth note should be carefully watched—be sure that it gets its full value, and is not cut short like the sixteenth notes that precede and follow it. This suggestion will also hold good for similar measures on each of the four lines of the hymn. Also be sure that the first two chords on the last line are of equal value—there will be a tendency to make them a dotted eighth and sixteenth, respectively, similar to the first two chords in the three preceding lines. In both the first and second lines, in the first full measure of each, it will be necessary to take the tenor notes with the right hand, on reed organ or piano. It will also be necessary to take the C sharp of the tenor in the second chord of the last line an octave higher, and in the right hand. It is suggested that this number be played in five flats, a half tone lower, so as to make the range of voices more within the reach of the average congregation.

May, Hymn No. 113, "Glory to God on High"

This hymn will require a good, full body of tone from the instrument, and should be played with majesty and vigor. It is thought best, on pipe-organ, to leave out the pedal for the phrase "Praise ye His name," because here the four voices are all singing the same notes. The entrance of the pedal in the next phrase will be rendered much more effective by this procedure.

June, Hymn No. 2, "Praise Ye the Lord"

The registration for this hymn will call for a bright combination that will not appear too piercing, but will also embody solidity of tone. Care must be taken not to play it too fast. Be
(Concluded on page 249)

HAMMOND ORGANS ARE STILL AVAILABLE

Of Course Their Output is Restricted, and You May Have to Wait a Short Time for Delivery

ORDER NOW And You Will Soon Be Enjoying The World's Most Beautiful Organ Music In YOUR OWN WARD CHAPEL.



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Mutual Messages

Executives

THEY WILL FIGHT BETTER IF THEY READ MORE

THERE are two easy methods of helping the morale of the armed forces of the nation. One is to write letters to friends and relatives who are in the service. The other is to send them reading matter.

First, letters. Everybody has some acquaintance, friend, or dear one facing the terrible prospects that apparently cannot be avoided. Letters from home and friends are the best medicine for that homesickness and even despair that are practically certain to overwhelm men at times. Write letters. Make the men feel the strong tie with home and normal life. Encourage M Men and Gleaner classes to send group letter to absent members.

Magazines, clippings, newspapers are also a help. But we especially appeal for M. I. A. members to send *The Improvement Era* and induce others to do the same. Nothing a Latter-day Saint boy could have from home in the line of magazines could equal the *Era*. It will help keep up his courage, enlighten his mind on basic principles (and he is thinking of these as never before), and aid him to do fine missionary work among his friends.

The South Davis Stake has purchased subscriptions for about eighty men in the service. If that average (eight to a ward) were maintained throughout the Church, we would have nearly 10,000 copies of the *Era* going to the men in service every month.

DON'T DROP THE REINS ON MAY DAY

MUTUAL is a year-round program. If you are waiting until the first of May, as children wait for the end of school, thinking you are free from M. I. A. responsibilities until September, then shake off the idea and get set for another point of view. Formal lesson work runs nearly eight months, but the summer should be joyous with the recreational and social activities for which good plans have been made.

Now is the time for executives to think for the months ahead, while your organizations are still intact. Forethought must be given if the needs are met. Scouting goes on. The Explorer program can be enriched. Girls of Bee-Hive and Junior departments have a fine program. M Men and Gleaners will be together often during the long days of summer. At least young men and women of that age have been since their habits have been recorded. Why

M MEN BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

As we go to press, the M Men basketball team of Lovell West Ward, Big Horn Stake, have been declared all-Church winners in the M Men Basketball tournament held in the Deseret Gymnasium, Salt Lake City, March 11-14. Full story of the event will be carried in the May *Era*.

not bring them together under M. I. A. influences?

There are the national and state holidays, dancing in the summer time, drama in the summer time, story telling festivals, hiking, M. I. A. under the stars, the thousand plans that can be made to increase our physical fitness—a national need.

Plan now for your summer continuation of the M. I. A.

HAVE A FESTIVAL

THERE will be no stake Theme Festival and Honor Day this year on account of the emergency. Therefore, it is desired that the wards should treble their efforts to make the ward event memorable. It should take the place of the ward festival, the stake festival, and June conference. Everything that appropriately sums up and completes the season's formal lesson work should be thought of and put to use, so that members will look forward to the opening in September.

Turn to page 38 of your *Executive Manual* and read about Theme Festivals. Ask yourselves the question whether the evening of Tuesday, April 28th, and the days preceding it are to be colored by a happy religious festival spirit or are your Mutual sessions just going to come to an end.

PREPARE FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

ANNUAL report blanks are to be sent out to the stakes during this month. These should be distributed to wards immediately, and the secretaries should become familiar with their requirements. When the end of May comes, every ward should have the information properly recorded and mailed to the stake executives. It is the duty of stake secretaries to compile these, seeing that no ward is lacking, and present the stake report to the executives for study and signature.

Now is the time for all ward association records to be scanned, so that anything incomplete may be put right before the beginning of May when regular meetings will generally cease.

Reports are not exciting reading, but there is much food for thought in them. Executives of wards and stakes

should be genuinely interested not only in seeing that reports are made, but also in learning all possible lessons from the information contained.

ACTORS, ATTENTION!

WHAT ward would like to add to its coffers anywhere from five to fifty dollars for merely submitting a prize-winning play picture? Here is the way to win the prize:

CONDITIONS

1. The picture must be of a royalty play (one-act or three-act) published by The Dramatic Publishing Co.
2. The picture must be a glossy black print with the name and address of the group on the back of each print.
3. The picture must be submitted within ten days after the production.
4. There is no limit to the number of pictures that may be submitted by one group or person.
5. The contest closes June 15, 1942.
6. The decision of the judges is final.
7. No pictures will be returned, and all pictures submitted in the contest become the property of The Dramatic Publishing Co.
8. This contest supersedes all previous offers.

HINTS

1. Try to catch some interesting moment of action.
2. Try to have your picture reflect in some way the spirit of the play or the personality of a character.
3. Don't have the actors lined up on the stage for a curtain call or looking directly at the camera.
4. Avoid exaggerated make-up.
5. Make your set as attractive as possible.

Address all letters to:

THE DRAMATIC PUBLISHING
COMPANY

CONTEST EDITOR

59 E. Van Buren Street Chicago, Illinois

The M. I. A. plays that qualify because they were published by the Dramatic Publishing Company are: *Road Into the Sun*, *Ambition*, *A Party Dress for Patty*, and *A Very Grammatical Family*. These appear in our current M. I. A. Book of Plays, Volume 13.

THE DEMANDS OF THE EMERGENCY

IN an emergency old methods cannot always be used. Responsibility may fall on one who was not expecting it. New ways of reaching objectives must be employed. There is more call for common sense and initiative.

Stake workers must find new ways of keeping ward organizations complete, operating, carrying out the program as far as they properly can, adapting it to local needs, pushing their *Era* campaigns, collecting their funds, making their reports and helping save and bless the youth of the Church.

(Continued on page 240)

(Continued from page 239)

Ward workers must study their program more earnestly, hold their own board meetings monthly, put into these as much of the former stake leadership material as possible, initiate and carry on their activity program without depending solely on the stake officers, keep up their standards as zealously as if they were being visited frequently and acquire and live under the urge of the spirit of their calling.

Men-Gleaners

Dr. W. Creed Haymond and Minnie E. Anderson, chairmen; Dr. Wesley P. Lloyd, Dr. Franklin S. Harris, Dr. L. A. Stevenson, Homer C. Warner, Werner Kiepe, Dr. LeRoy J. Buckmiller, Hazel Buckbank, Ileen Ann Waspe, Freda Jensen, Vella H. Wetzel.

M MEN-GLEANER READINGS-OF-THE-MONTH

ALTHOUGH we designate April as the month for poetry, we realize that poetry cannot be confined to a single month. Poetry is confined to the mood rather than the time of the reader. We might have read poetry that day we went down to the seashore when we were alone and felt in a mood to read "Sea Fever." Or we might have read poetry that week in September when we spent those delightful last few days of autumn at our friend's summer home in the mountains when the world was a riot of color and the sharp wind against our face as we rowed across the lake made us think of Walt Whitman or Joyce Kilmer, and we read Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" as soon as we returned. Then maybe we were compelled to stop our work that December morning to read the poem about Christmas that won for Eva Willes Wangsgaard the Deseret News poetry prize in 1941: "Lord, Let it Snow This Christmas Eve."

And more than one evening we have been lonesome or happy or reminiscent and found in our library a poem that compensated in some degree for our mood.

So it is quite impossible to delegate a certain month as a poetry-reading time. We can, however, dedicate a month of our time to concentrating on poetry with the idea of learning more about it for our own personal appreciation.

Poetry is a life-time study; we can merely point the way for profitable study. We may concentrate on poetry types, such as epics, odes, ballads, or sonnets. A study of the sonnet form from Lyly and Peele through Shakespeare to Elizabeth Barrett Browning is a fascinating study. We might like to study periods of time in relation to poetry, or we might like to concentrate on modern poets and their works. There will be many books in the school and public library to help us with this technical study if we are so inclined.

If, however, you are interested only in the art of poetry as a medium of your expression or as solace or as a delightful companion for a mood, we suggest that you pick up your favorite volume and lose yourself in sheer enjoyment of word thoughts and pictures.

We hesitate to suggest poems because poetry choices are as personal as one's favorite perfume. We are bound to give away our own secrets by listing the poetry of our own experience. Here are a few suggestions, but we say choose your own; your choice will suit you best.

We recommend first of all the poetry page of *The Improvement Era*. With fervor may we recommend this page every month. It might bear unknown author names, but among them you're sure to find a poem that fits your mood and your interests.

We also, recommend "Between the Book Ends" conducted by Ted Malone in *Good Housekeeping*. If possible, also listen to Ted Malone's radio program, the station and time of which you can ascertain through your newspapers.

Next we list American poets and some of their works which you might like:

Edgar Allan Poe
The Raven
Annabel Lee
Stephen Collins Foster
Old Folk At Home
My Old Kentucky Home
Longfellow
Evangeline
The Children's Hour
Vachel Lindsay
Abraham Lincoln
Walks at Midnight
The Congo
James Russell Lowell
The First Snowfall
John Greenleaf Whittier
Maud Muller
The Barefoot Boy
Walt Whitman
Come Up From the Field Father
I Hear America Singing
There Was a Child Went Forth
James Whitcomb Riley
Little Orphan Annie
When the Frost is on the Pumpkin

We also recommend these British poets and their works:

John Masefield
Sea Fever
Rupert Brooke
The Great Lover
The Soldier
Percy B. Shelley
Ode to the West Wind
To a Skylark
The Cloud
Alfred Lord Tennyson
The Lady of Shalott
Morte D'Arthur
Locksley Hall (parts)
Ulysses
In Memoriam (parts)
Robert Browning
Pippa Passes
My Lost Duchess
Prosperity

Elizabeth Barrett Browning
Sonnet from the Portuguese
Matthew Arnold
Sohrab and Rustum

Rudyard Kipling
Ballad of East and West
On the Road to Mandalay

William Wordsworth
My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold
I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud
Composed Upon Westminster Bridge
Ode on Intimations of Immortality
The World is Too Much With Us

Lord Byron
The Prisoner of Chillon
Childe Harold (parts)

John Milton
Paradise Lost (parts)

Psalms from The Bible
Thomas Gray
Elegy in a Country Churchyard

In conclusion, let us reintroduce ourselves to the rhythm of poetry, for this rhythm can make our lives more beautiful for us.

Explorers

M. Elmer Christensen, chairman; Mark T. Nichols, Axel A. Madsen, Elwood G. Winters, Floyd G. Eyrle, Dr. L. A. Stevenson.

THE present emergency has emphasized the need of greater intensification of certain phases of the Explorer program. No part of the program should be abandoned; every feature has an important part to play in the life of young men even under war conditions. We still have need of wholesome social activities as provided for in the five-point Explorer-Junior program. These activities are not burdensome or expensive and may be made delightfully acceptable to both Explorers and Juniors.

Athletic activities may still be conducted, but in many troops this phase of the program should be considerably curtailed, with the energy of the troop diverted to more necessary activities. This is no attempt to eliminate athletics from the Explorer program, in fact some few troops may need more athletics to build morale. But there is not time for more play than is absolutely necessary. War time is work time, and Explorers have plenty of work to do.

Major emphasis should be placed upon the Emergency Service program and the Arrowhead award. The Explorer leader should check each Explorer's progress in both these program features each week and urge greater progress. The Emergency Service program, described in considerable detail in the supplement to Log No. 10, was devised especially for conditions such as face us now.

The Healthman title, a new feature of the Arrowhead award, should be acquired by every Explorer. The need for better health is a national necessity. This is the major objective of the Healthman title.

Juniors

Emily H. Bennett, chairman; Gladys Harbertson, Grace C. Neelen, Luean J. King, Polly R. Hardy, Edna Williams, Grace N. Stewart.

At present we are looking upon a world filled with distrust, hate, and vengeance. Every day appears darker and more foreboding. We have watched the blackness creep upon us with a feeling of dismay and frustration.

How hopeless these conditions would be if it were not for our faith in God and Jesus Christ. Someone has said that there is not enough darkness in the world to put out the light of one small candle. If this is true, we should not fear, for we have the light of the gospel to guide our feet and beckon us upward. We know that the Priesthood is upon the earth never to be taken away and that this great cause in which we are engaged will triumph. What a stimulating challenge to us to give our best to the cause of our Father in heaven.

As Latter-day Saints we are blessed in having the leadership of men chosen of God and set apart to guide, direct, and inspire us. We must be united in obeying their precepts in spirit and in truth. We have been given instructions to carry out our M. I. A. program on a ward basis. This does not mean that our stake Junior leader will have nothing to do. In fact, her work will be increased. Contact your ward leaders by telephone, mail, or in person. Help each ward plan its individual program, meeting conditions prevailing there. Be ever on the alert to find and pass on enriching material for the lessons, helpful suggestions for activities, and understanding encouragement in their efforts to make the Junior department meet the needs of the hour.

Your plans should be taking form for an interesting summer of Junior activities. Of necessity it must be elastic owing to uncertain conditions, but keep it as normal as possible, remembering in all our work that we are joyous Juniors able to meet every circumstance that comes to us. We may not be called upon to serve in active duty as many of our older brothers, relatives, and friends are, but remember that she also serves who only stands and waits, filling each day with loving kindness, hope, and cheer.

Ally yourself with an organized group such as the Church Welfare program through our Relief Society and the Red Cross. Do your part as they direct. Fill your time in helpful service.

Meet as a Junior group at least once a week, and while your fingers are busy knitting, crocheting, and sewing for others less fortunate than you, plan a book review, biography, inspiring talk, or travelogue. Keep the spirit of the occasion on a high, courageous, spiritual level remembering that a Junior girl is a choice girl in a choice land.

Bee-Hive Girls

Lucy T. Andersen, chairman; Margaret N. Wells, Ann C. Larson, Marjorie Ball, Florence B. Pincock, Helene W. Larson.

We congratulate the many Bee-Hive girls who have interpreted correctly the recent instructions of our First Presidency regarding M. I. A. activities. They have increased their enthusiasm and their determination to keep the Bee-Hive ranks buzzing. They see in the present crisis a rare opportunity for the building of high morale and for the spiritualizing of their leadership, and they are capitalizing on that part of the work already outlined which can form a rich contribution to our national emergency.

The Field of Business studied during March should strengthen the usefulness of our girls if they catch its proper spirit. The study of great women, for example, cannot help stimulating them to strive to become useful citizens in their home communities. A study of fundamental business principles will naturally help them to care for their own needs. A real Bee-Hive girl should now become efficient in personal care and business management. Good business habits and ideals formed now will lay an excellent foundation for her vocational future, and will equip her for useful service to her country. The theme application for March will remind her that a business woman is honest in her dealings, especially with her Father in heaven.

Strong homes have always been the backbone of the nation, and many are the ways in which our work in the Field of Home may aid our girls in building home strength. Suggestions that might be given emphasis in the April guide are as follows:

1. Each girl should be a responsible assistant to her mother in seeing that all foods served in the home build the physical health of the family. She should aid in the preparation of this food.
2. She should add touches of beauty and cheerfulness which will build and sustain the morale and spiritual health of the family. Parties, home evenings, informal games, planned by a Bee-Hive girl can do much to make home an attractive recreational center. (See theme application for April) A bulletin on home recreation will soon be compiled for use throughout the Church. Watch for its release and make use of it in your lessons.

It is not too early to begin formulating plans for summer activities. These should be made on a ward basis, which means there is no end to the resources from which we may draw. Nearby summer camps may be used, hikes within walking distance will be popular; sewing might be done for established governmental agencies; home projects and lawn and park activities should be encouraged. Honor badges on nature study could well be filled without ex-

pense of travel. Other possibilities will suggest themselves as your plans progress, and we feel sure that your ward groups will come closer together than ever before while spending one of the most delightful summers yet.

We suggest that wards desiring to carry out defense projects do so in co-operation with already established governmental agencies, rather than to operate as separate units. To work with specialized and experienced agencies is far more effective and helpful than to try to set up independent agencies in our own ranks.

Stamp Mysteries

(Concluded from page 212)

known to American readers as The Fair God.

Archeologists who are industriously digging the jungle from the ruins of Copan and Quirigua find so many types of human faces on the clay figures and stone carvings that they are asking, Where did these people come from? Others find the greatest mystery in the legends of Quetzalcoatl, a strange white man, with blue eyes and golden hair and beard, who came at some forgotten period in the past, to tear down the altars of sacrifice and abolish war and bloodshed.

The first Spaniards who came to the country told of magnificent temples erected for the worship of Quetzalcoatl, and priests who served the altars, in white robes marked with the sign of the cross. But Quetzalcoatl was not there. Tradition said that for some unknown reason he went away—sailing into the sunrise in a serpent skin canoe. But he left a promise that he would come again and bring peace to the world, and while he was gone his temple must be kept clean and nothing but fruit or flowers be placed on its altar. That they might remember his teaching and look for his coming he sent his spirit in the rare and beautiful Quetzal bird which inhabits the forests of southern Mexico and Central America.

The stamps of Peru contribute another volume to the ancient stories of the Americas. One of them, showing the ruling Inca in full regalia, with royal attendants, commemorates the glittering, golden kingdom which Pizarro found, inhabited by people who called themselves "children of the sun."

But there is a rare, strange stamp in some collections which antedates the period of the Incas. It is known as the dancing warriors, and commemorates the forgotten kingdom of Chimú. Very little is to be learned about the Chimú people, either from history or tradition and all that is left to prove their existence is the ruins of Chan-Chan, said to have been their capital city, and some rare pieces of pottery from burial caves, unlike any other that has ever been found. And so the postage stamps of many countries are reminders of unanswered questions.

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

(Continued from page 222)

minutes, they were able to extract small bits of pure rubber, each about the size of a wheat kernel.

After several hours of chewing each boy would have a small handful of pure rubber, which when heated, yielded an excellent glue to toughen their bow-strings and fix points on their arrows.

Bishops Council Names New Officers

BISHOP FRED W. SCHWENDIMAN of the Whittier Ward, Wells Stake, was named chairman of the Bishops Executive Council of the Salt Lake Region of the Church Welfare program, at a meeting held March 10. He succeeds Bishop J. Leonard Love of the Yalecrest Ward, Bonneville Stake.

Bishop Schwendiman chose as his assistants Bishop Henry Beckstead of the Midvale Second Ward, East Jordan Stake, who was an assistant to Bishop Love, and Bishop John B. Martin of the Fifteenth Ward, Riverside Stake. Bishop Fred H. Peck of the Thirty-second Ward, Pioneer Stake, the other assistant to Bishop Love, retired.

All storehouse activities of the Salt Lake Region, which includes the stakes and wards of the Salt Lake valley, Tooele County, and South Davis Stake, are directed by the regional executive council which is composed of the chairman of each stake executive council.

Apostle Smith Becomes Elder Director

ELDER GEORGE ALBERT SMITH of the Council of the Twelve was elected a director of Western Airlines at a meeting in Los Angeles, March 10. A pioneer aviation enthusiast, Elder Smith assisted Western Airlines in surveys for their original routes in 1926.

President Grant Makes Arizona Visit

PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT left Salt Lake City by train in mid-March to spend a week or ten days in southern Arizona. He was accompanied by Sister Grant, their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Judd, and Dr. and Mrs. John Z. Brown.

Welfare Plan Forms New Clothing Unit

APPOINTMENT of a subcommittee on clothing manufacturing to operate under the supervision of the General Welfare committee and the Relief Society has been announced. This step has been taken in an effort toward self-sufficiency in the production of clothing within the Welfare program. The subcommittee will investigate the advisability of actual fabrication of cloth, as well as coordinating all sewing and

clothing production in existing Church units.

Bishop J. Leonard Love of the Yalecrest Ward, Bonneville Stake, and chairman of the Salt Lake regional bishops' executive council, has been named chairman of the new subcommittee. Members include Briant S. Stringham, general manager of the Utah Woolen Mills; Otto Mehr, manager of the Logan Garment company; Mrs. Ada W. Quinn, president of the Quinn Garment Company, Ogden; and Miss Rozina Skidmore, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Utah.

Psychologist Praises L. D. S. Youth Program

"THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a youth program superior to that of any organization in the country," Dr. Garry C. Myers of Chicago, an outstanding psychologist and nationally known newspaper columnist, declared in Salt Lake City as he came for a lecture engagement, March 11.

Stake Presidency Changes

President James Brown, Jr., and counselors Joseph I. Williams and Lawrence B. Johnson were released February 1, as the Woodruff Stake presidency. Elder Williams was then sustained as the new president with Harold E. Brough and Victor W. Matthews as counselors.

New Mission Address

HEADQUARTERS of the Northern California Mission, which was created January 2, 1942, by a division of the California Mission, are at 1649 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. Elder German E. Ellsworth is the president of the mission.

Temple Construction Nears Completion

INTERIOR work on the Idaho Falls Temple will be completed by mid-summer, but finishing details will take until fall, John Fetzer, member of the Church Temple architect committee recently announced after inspecting the building site.

Ward, Branch Changes

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH, Portland Stake, was organized January 5. It was formerly a part of the Irving Ward. Ira Gerald Wakefield was sustained as presiding elder. Elberta Ward, Santquin-Tintic Stake, was changed to a branch September 28, 1941, with Sylvan Greenhalgh as presiding elder. Bishop Vernal Tippetts was released.

Big Piney Branch, Woodruff Stake, has been organized as a dependent branch of the Kemmerer Ward. Niland Alphin has been appointed presiding elder.

Central Ward, St. George Stake, was changed to a branch December 7, 1941. It is dependent on the Pinevalley Ward. No new branch leaders have been appointed to date.

Shelton Branch was organized February 8, in the Seattle Stake, with A. L. Farwerda as presiding elder.

Clifton-Morenci Branch, Mount Graham Stake was divided February 1, to create the Clifton Branch, with James C. Matheson as presiding elder, and the Morenci Branch, with Earl Brigham Young as presiding elder.

Genealogical Field Supervisor Named

JOSEPH CHRISTENSEN, former recorder of the Salt Lake Temple, has recently been appointed field supervisor of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

Bishops, Presiding Elders Named

American Fork Second Ward, Alpine Stake, Olin H. Ririe succeeds Joseph H. Storms.

Murray Second Ward, Cottonwood Stake, Grover W. Snarr succeeds Daniel H. Snarr.

Tabiona Ward, Duchesne Stake, J. Lamar Johnson succeeds Kenneth S. Carlile. Forest Dale Ward, Granite Stake, Eugene T. Whitaker succeeds Carl W. Buehner.

Richards Ward, Granite Stake, James V. Thompson succeeds Harry T. Oscarson.

Moore Ward, Lost River Stake, Clarence V. Knighton succeeds Nephi Christensen.

Lost River Ward, Lost River Stake, George W. Noble succeeds Devon R. Jensen.

Montpelier Third Ward, Montpelier Stake, Vernal E. Peterson succeeds T. Emery Mumford.

Moroni East Ward, Moroni Stake, Bertrand A. Childs succeeds Morgan Lamb.

Aurora Ward, North Sevier Stake, Kendrick H. Harward succeeds Leland Lazebny. Nanakuli Branch, Oahu Stake, Parley G. Jensen succeeds Norman W. Torgesen.

Claremont Ward, Oakland Stake, Don C. Wood succeeds Reed H. Chase.

Mink Creek Ward, Oneida Stake, J. Hyrum Bell succeeds William E. Crane.

Roberts Ward, Rigby Stake, Rollo C. Dutson succeeds Carl P. Holm.

Ramah Ward, St. Johns Stake, Edgar A. Bond, Sr., succeeds Squire Mangum.

Monroe South Ward, South Sevier Stake, Ernest W. Andersen succeeds Milo T. Dyches.

Park City Second Ward, South Summit Stake, Byron F. Wilde succeeds Lloyd A. Olson.

Grover Branch, Wayne Stake, Urban Van Banks succeeds Lewis Goodwin.

High Priests' Quorum President Released

Mark A. Coombs has recently been released as president of the high priests' quorum in the Alberta Stake, after filling the position for a score of years. His Church record also includes a period of seven years as first counselor of that quorum, and two years as chairman of the Church Welfare committee.

Fire Destroys Industries Plant

FIRE of undetermined origin gutted the Deseret Industries building, 2234 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, in an early morning blaze on March 6. Loss to the building and contents was esti-

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

mated to be \$75,000, which was covered by insurance.

Charles L. Johnson, sixty-four, the night-watchman, was trapped and burned to death. No other injuries were reported.

The Deseret Industries, a unit of the Church Welfare plan, obtained and occupied the building as a main plant on July 15, 1940. One hundred ten persons were employed at the plant in salvaging and reconditioning household articles.

Howard Barker, chairman of the Deseret Industries committee, said that the fire would not affect the operations of the Deseret Industries more than to slow down temporarily the processing activities. Employees of the burned building were given temporary employment in the retail stores.

Dr. Asper Ends Concert Tour

DR. FRANK W. ASPER, Salt Lake tabernacle organist, returned to Salt Lake City early in February from a successful concert tour of southwestern cities. He gave recitals for music clubs, church, or private associations in Whittier, California; Phoenix, Mesa, Tucson, and Safford, Arizona; Sweetwater, Abilene, Sherman, Keene, Cleburne, Tulia, and Amarillo, Texas. Mrs. Asper accompanied him on the tour.

Relics Attract Tourists At Arizona Temple

BURIAL urns, ollas, pottery, stone implements, and a variety of other relics gathered from the southwest, Mexico, Central, and South America have been recently placed in a glass case on the Arizona Temple grounds at Mesa, Arizona.

Elders Mance H. Vaught and Rondo S. Harmon of the California Mission are in charge of the exhibit.

Hospital Head Named to Committee

HOWARD JENKINS, superintendent of the Salt Lake L. D. S. Hospital was named to the Region thirteen committee of the American College of Hospital Administrators, February 7. The organization assists and directs the training of hospital executives. Region thirteen consists of the thirteen western states.

Missionaries Released In February, 1942

California: Alvin Thomas Purdie, Salt Lake City, Utah; Myrtle Nissa Branham, Three Lakes, Wisconsin; Dora Lucy Holly, Rexburg, Idaho; Elvin Jones Payne, Duncan, Arizona; Burke Sorensen, Orderville, Utah; George Raymond Hadfield, Clearfield, Utah; Reed Tolman Fisher, Rexburg, Idaho;

Brian Bingham Jacobs, Clearfield, Utah; Ray Stanley Franson, Thornton, Idaho; Coleen Hagley Sweeten, Jr., Holbrook, Idaho; Oma Alene Redd, Salt Lake City, Utah; Garth Boyd Buchanan, Venice, Utah; Mark J. Zohner, Driggs, Idaho; Richard Burns Toolson, Smithfield, Utah; Dean Merrill McDonald, Logan, Utah; Ethel LaRee Nufel, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Melvin Edward Harless, Pima, Arizona; Bess Ward, Parowan, Utah; Vernon Allphin, Lovell, Wyoming; Ella Adams, Delta, Utah; Leona Pearl Huish, Mesa, Arizona.

Canadian: Stuart Charles Tyler, Idaho Falls, Idaho; James Alexander Kenning, Salt Lake City, Utah; Roldo N. Eliason, Wrentham, Canada; Saul A. Clark, Grantsville, Utah; Robert Dean Matheson, McGill, Nevada; Lenore Sparks, Nampa, Idaho.

Central States: Samuel Rawl Bradshaw, Provo, Utah; Lorin Eli Simper, Murray, Utah; Don Gerard Gardner, Gridley, California; Willis Ransom Gardner, Cleveland, Idaho; Garth Ogden, Richfield, Utah; Robert Paul Lewis, Bakersfield, California; Victor Rex Jackson, Belfry, Montana; John Henry Evenson, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah; Donald Lenard Steadman, Salt Lake City, Utah; Carlyle Ballard Eyre, Cowley, Wyoming.

Eastern States: William Ward Heal, Provo, Utah; Vern Rowe Thomas, Paul, Idaho; Harold S. Barnes, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.

East Central States: Ralph Leon Sharp, Thornton, Idaho; Robert Liness Smith, Clearfield, Utah; John Merrill Neilsen, Mona, Utah.

New England Mission: Grace Walz, (Concluded on page 252)

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1942 Summer Session JUNE 8 to JULY 17

PROGRAM IN GUIDANCE

- Dr. Royce E. Brewster**, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington.
- George E. Hutcherson**, Chief, Bureau of Guidance, New York State Department of Education, and immediate Past President, National Vocational Guidance Association.
- Clifford Froelich**, Supervisor, Occupational Information and Guidance, North Dakota, State Department of Public Instruction.
- Dr. Franklin R. Zeram**, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Elbert K. Fretwell, Teachers' College, Columbia University

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Natalie Robinson Cole, Art Education, A Specialist in the Improvement of Reading

ENGLISH TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

R. C. Pooley, University of Wisconsin, former President of American Association of English Teachers

BUSINESS EDUCATION

E. G. Blackstone, University of Southern California

Other visiting faculty members will be announced later. A full offering of courses by the resident faculty will be offered including a full quarter's work for high school graduates.

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

LOGAN, UTAH

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SUGAR AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 207)

intermountain states of Utah, Idaho, and eastern Oregon for next year's sugar needs, is even greater than that made for the nation at large by Mr. Page. In these states, it is estimated, existing sugar factories could nearly double their output, if the beets were available, though this would take an all-out effort by growers and processors and cannot be reasonably hoped for, we fear. This territory was among those that were hardest hit by the "white fly" which began its destruction in the early twenties and continued through the early thirties. Consequently, in these states, the industry has been slowest to recover. So the margin here between acres of beets planted and processing capacity of factories is greater than in some other areas. This margin of difference now becomes the measure of possible increase of beet sugar production in all districts, at least until new factories can be built. And the building of new factories under present conditions, even if advisable, would be impossible without obtaining priorities for new machinery and equipment, which might be extremely difficult today.

However, Commissioner Page sounds a faint word of encouragement along this line—the first to come from any government official, we believe. We quote him:

Since factories cannot be completed immediately, substantial expansion of the sugar beet acreage must be deferred to 1943. If adequate factories are available by that time, water users on all of the twenty-nine [Federal reclamation] projects could be prepared to increase production. . . . New factories may be particularly desirable in Montana, Washington, Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming.

CAUSES OF GOVERNMENT
EMBARRASSMENT

OTHER government officials have not gone that far, however. In fact, some of them have even been slow to give enthusiastic encouragement to the increase of sugar beet acreage even where factories exist and are able to process the beets despite the fact that sugar beets are among the most essential of all food crops. Just why this reticence, is not known, though it is suggested in some quarters that there are possibly two reasons for this: The first of these, it is charged, is the fear that a too-sudden change of policy from one of curtailment in 1941 to an all-out campaign for increased production in 1942 might cause some embarrassment to the government. The second reason, and probably the more real of the two, is the fear by those who do not want to see a permanent expansion of the

domestic beet sugar industry that undue governmental encouragement now will carry with it certain implied promises that present gains by beet growers and processors will need to be maintained after the present emergency has passed.

Let us look at this point a little more closely, and appraise it in the light of what happened following the first World War. An acute sugar shortage developed then, as now. As a result, sugar beet acreage was feverishly expanded, and twenty-six new American beet sugar factories were built in the next four years.

Regardless of the future effects of increased sugar beet production today, we must put first things first and win the war, while there is still time. As we have already noted, one of the essential commodities in that battle is sugar—sugar for food and for munitions. With her present processing facilities alone the beet sugar industry can process this year, and every year, approximately 2,500,000 tons of refined sugar, or nearly a million tons more than were allotted to the continental beet areas by the Federal government last year, if all beet sugar factories were given a processing campaign of optimum length under normal conditions. We logically conclude, therefore, that the bottleneck of increased beet sugar production in the United States this year is not factories, but acres of beets—and the amount of encouragement which the government is willing to lend to get them planted while there is still time this spring.

In the intermountain west, existing factories, including two that did not operate in 1941, and one now being enlarged and removed to better beet country around Nampa, Idaho, can increase their sugar production eighty per cent over 1941! Idaho, which last year processed the beets from approximately fifty-two thousand acres, can this year process the yield from one hundred thousand acres, or possibly ninety to one hundred per cent increase. This would mean approximately two hundred twenty million more pounds of sugar from the three states of Utah, Idaho, and Oregon than were made in 1941, or enough to supply 1,929,000 soldiers with daily rations of 5 oz. per day per man for one year or 5,641,025 civilians at three-quarters of a pound each week for one year.

WHERE THE FARMER COMES IN

So here is the challenge to sugar beet growers and to processors who have idle plants that can be put to work. The need for more sugar is the prime reason for growing more beets and operating the plants. But it is not the only reason. When duty and profit join hands for increased production it is hard to see how anyone can hold back. And yet there is some concern about the amount of beet acreage in-

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SUGAR AND THE WAR

creases that can be expected this year.

Why is this so? Here are some of the reasons farmers offer, in the order of their apparent importance: (1) The uncertainty of the labor supply for the thinning and harvesting of the beet crop; (2) the greater ease claimed for the growing of some other crops, even with adequate labor available for the job, for some farmers, it seems, would rather put their land to grain, hay and even some row crops that mature earlier and require less work to grow and harvest than beets; (3) high prices that some other crops are expected to bring, though few crops, if any, that can be raised on land suitable for sugar beets, are now as free from hazards or price uncertainty, or bring as high cash returns as sugar beets; (4) old disputes between farmers and processors in some districts that restrain a few individuals from giving all-out cooperation in the proposed increased acreage program; (5) lack of familiarity with the crop by some farmers, which makes them hesitant about going into beets heavily, if at all, when prices for other crops are good; (6) unpleasant memories of sugar beet crop failure of the past through a combination of drought and "curley top," which once combined nearly to wreck the industry in those areas lying west of the west slopes of the Rockies, but which has now been almost completely overcome through the development of a new resistant type of seed; (7) limited availability of land that has been properly prepared in advance for increased sugar beet acreage this spring; and (8) just plain inertia, or the difficulty of getting people to change, however desirable a change might be.

OVERCOMING THE LABOR SHORTAGE

THE most formidable of these objections, seems to be fear of a labor shortage for the thinning and harvesting of the beet crop, though many of the better growers of the region are taking the philosophical attitude that somehow this will be met with the cooperation of state and federal government agencies; students on "beet vacations" to work in the beet fields; sugar companies who are recruiting all the mobile labor they can to supplement the available local supply; and the possibility that alien labor, from defense areas will move voluntarily, or by compulsion, to beet districts, to work under supervision of local or Federal authorities.

BEET PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

AS to competitive crops, beets will always have to compete with them for best prices, but most old beet growers with whom I have discussed this question recently, tell me that, while beets are not a gambler's crop, they are the best paying crop on the farm over the long pull. Besides, they are needed in any crop rotation program

on our intermountain farms, to maintain soil fertility and high average yields for all crops, not to mention the value of the beet by-products for livestock feeding. On this subject, Reclamation Commissioner Page, in March, made this statement:

Sugar beets are a major cash crop on

irrigated land in the West. Beet sugar has served the nation in war and in peace, while beet pulp, a by-product, has materially aided the western livestock industry. Soil improvement has followed the introduction of sugar beets on reclamation projects and, through it, the production of alfalfa, beans, peas, potatoes, and other crops has been increased.

(Concluded on page 246)



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SUGAR AND THE WAR

(Concluded from page 245)

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT

THERE is also the sociological aspect of the beet sugar industry. If it was important to establish it in these intermountain areas, is it not equally as important to sustain it not only for the good of the farmers themselves, and the livestock feeders, but for the good of the west as a whole, and for the entire nation?

Most of us know something of the part the Church played in the establishment of the beet sugar industry. The story has been told so many times it is almost legendary. We recount it briefly, just as a reminder. The first attempt to make sugar in the west was within five years of the first pioneers' entry into the Salt Lake valley. At the request of Brigham Young, Elder John Taylor, then presiding over the French mission of the Church, purchased machinery and equipment for a complete sugar making plant in France and had it shipped by sailing vessel across the Atlantic, and up the Mississippi from New Orleans to Ft. Leavenworth, and then by fifty-two ox-drawn covered wagons across the plains and over the Rocky Mountains to the outskirts of Salt Lake city suburb now known as Sugar House.

While Utah's original "Sugar House" could not truthfully be called a success, since they were never able to make sugar in it, this first effort marked the beginning of untiring attempts to establish the beet sugar industry in Utah which finally succeeded two score years later.

AN INSPIRED VENTURE

WILFORD WOODRUFF was then head of the Church. The need for making sugar at home was still urgent, as it had been in Brigham Young's day, and the need for building an industry that would furnish a dependable cash crop for intermountain farms, and give employment to agricultural and factory workers living in farm communities was also urgent.

The difficulties facing the new venture were known to be great. Since that first unsuccessful attempt of the early "fifties" a number of sugar factories had been started in other parts of the country, but only one, at Alvarado, California, had been able to survive—and even that one had led a precarious existence. Another factory, at Grand Island, Nebraska, was just getting started but had not proved itself.

Looking back half a century, we might mistakenly imagine that President Woodruff would have had the united support of his brethren in this venture, but such is far from the truth. Some of his close associates had no confidence in the enterprise from the outset, while others, who were willing to go along at the start, completely lost faith in the project before it was finally finished, or were unable to meet their commitments for its financing as a result of a

nationwide panic which occurred at the start of 1891, before the factory could be completed and paid for.

One of the most loyal of President Woodruff's supporters at this juncture, on whose shoulders fell the major task of raising the last one hundred thousand dollars needed to complete the financing, was Heber J. Grant, then a young man in his early thirties. Inspired by President Woodruff's determination to finish the job, "if I have to bust the credit of the Church to do it," President Grant as a young man saw the financing job through and the factory completed by that fall, to become the first beet sugar factory in America to be made by American workmen and to be equipped with American machinery.

"Bust the credit of the Church?" Wilford Woodruff a stubborn old man? Not stubborn, but inspired! To him had come the mission to establish the sugar industry in Utah, and nothing could move him from this great purpose. Quit? Not while there was a spark of life left in his ageing body! Not while he had supporters like Heber J. Grant to see the job through!

The history of this original company, known first as the Utah Sugar Company, later merged with its first offspring, the Idaho Sugar Company, to become the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, is replete with tales of discouragement and triumph. It was followed into the field by The Amalgamated Sugar Company, founded in 1898, by the late David Eccles, that financial genius who also was an early backer of the original venture. Other companies and factories have followed, some to succeed, some to fail. In other western states, too, the industry has made notable progress, for the growing of beets and the making of sugar, was, and is, a blessing and a benefit to all the communities in which it has been successfully established.

In the past half century scores of sugar companies have built factories which have turned crossroads into prosperous towns and cities. Today, in a score of western states, from Michigan to the Pacific coast, are more than one hundred sugar factories—serving approximately sixty thousand growers, producing one million five hundred thousand tons of sugar each year, and capable, under proper encouragement of greatly increasing their production in 1942, and in the sugar-hungry years to immediately follow. This year, 1942, is their chance to replenish the sugar bowl of the nation and show to America that the growing of sugar beets, and the making of beet sugar is not a "hothouse" plant, as some have foolishly claimed, but a vital, basic American industry which deserves to take its place with other worthy branches of our agriculture—ready to serve, worthy to expand, and responsive to the call of profit or patriotism with an effort that is neither too little nor too late!

Guardians of the Past

(Continued from page 211)

were terrified and cried out unto the Lord.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward: But lift up thy rod and stretch out thine hand over the sea, and divide it: and the children of Israel shall go on dry ground through the midst of the sea. (Exodus 14:15-16)

And Moses did as God commanded, and a great wind blew and divided the waters, and all night the children of Israel, with their household belongings packed on their backs, and driving their cattle before them, passed through the sea. And the next morning, when the Egyptians would have pursued them, the waters closed in, and the enemies were drowned.

To the Hebrew mind, this story of the deliverance of Israel is not only history, it is a great spiritual lesson, a burning bush that has never been extinguished. The story has been told and retold; fragments of it are written into song and story; all through their literature runs the phrase, "and the waters were divided. . . ." The spiritual lesson is this: they are never to be discouraged, for God goes with them. If there is a sea before them, and hosts of Egyptians pursuing them, the waters shall be divided, and their enemies overthrown. The memory of God's protecting care has given them courage and sustained them in dark days.

The Book of Judges is the greatest story of pioneering ever written. It is a collection of experiences and episodes that occurred in the early settling of Canaan. The tribes of Israel, under the great warrior Joshua, made their way from the wilderness into Canaan, and tried to take possession of the land. They had a deed to it, signed by God, but they had to fight to claim it, and for several hundred years there was continual warfare between the tribes of Israel and the Canaanites. The tribes of Canaan were much better equipped for warfare than were the Israelites, but Israel held its place in the land. The Book of Judges records the heroic struggles of Israel, struggles in which faith triumphed over force. This book is a staff and a stay to the Hebrew heart, for there is a leap of the spirit which comes when they remember God's mercies to their forefathers.

One could go on endlessly, for

(Continued on page 248)

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Guardians of the Past

(Continued from page 247)

the Bible is filled with stories of God's protecting care, the way in which He led and directed, punished and loved His chosen people.

HISTORY often repeats itself, and so in another age and in another land God led a group of people across a tractless prairie to a mountain fastness, and another great pioneer looked over a valley—"the length and breadth of it . . ." a wide stretch of sagebrush land, and a salt sea, and he too had vision, for he said, "This is the place," and moving into the valley, he built there a temple unto the Lord.

One cannot earnestly and sincerely read Mormon history without realizing that this people moved under supernatural guidance. Always God's guiding hand led them, and His loving care saved them from destruction. Is there a story in all the world more beautiful than that of the locusts and the sea gulls? A little people in a mountain fastness, shut away from the world, cut off from any immediate supplies, dependent upon the mercy of God. With work and sweat, and faith and tears, they had brought water to the virgin soil, and planted their crops. There was great rejoicing when the green shoots pushed up through the earth. Then came the tragedy; what seemed to be a great black cloud appeared in the sky and swarms of locust came down upon fields and swept them clean. Fight and work as they would, the people could not exterminate the pest. Then appeared the right hand of God. Gulls came in from the lake—ate, disgorged, and ate again, until the locust were destroyed.

In this story so much a part of us that it sustains us and gives us courage in dark days? In times of trial and of doubt do we say to ourselves, "The right hand of God delivered my parents and grandparents, if I put my trust in Him, He will deliver me—the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the God of Joseph and Brigham, and John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff, in Him will I trust!"

One trouble is, that as yet no one has put the stories of our Pioneers into deathless language, into words that glow, into perfect sentences of beauty. We have a great spiritual background, but as yet we have no poetry or prose comparable to the song of Moses and Miriam, the

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GUARDIANS OF THE PAST

song of Deborah, or the story of Gideon. We need a great poet to hold fast the past for us; but he will not come until we call him, until we create a consciousness of the splendor of our past. Until we fully appreciate the strength and beauty of pioneer life, no poet will speak out.

We need to write a Book of Judges, a collection of incidents, of tiny miracles which occurred in early days, which show God's tender mercy and loving care. And we need to write these stories so beautifully that they will become immortal. We need to hold fast to the truth that God will never let go of a group of people He has raised up to do His will; and with this truth as a theme we should create a definite Mormon literature. A spiritual literature which records the way in which our forefathers were gathered from the old world and brought to America, the land of Joseph, a land blessed above all other lands, a land promised to the seed of Joseph by Jacob and by Moses.

A great miracle occurred in America in the nineteenth century; this miracle was the way in which

the story of a young boy's vision was carried almost around the world. It was a time of covered wagons, of sailing vessels, of candlelight, and yet a heroic band carried the message across the turbulent Atlantic to the old world, and men came from the north countries, from the Netherlands, and from the British Isles, to America to gather round the youthful Prophet.

He was a boy from an obscure family, without place or position or influential friends, living in a sparsely settled farming district, and with the commonest of common names . . . "Smith." And yet men from all parts of the world believed his story. The Ballif family came from France, the Cardons from Italy, and in far off Calcutta the McCune family heard the gospel. Their histories, together with thousands of others, form a vast literary field which has scarcely been scratched. It is a field filled with adventure and romance, with faith and with trust; woven together these stories become the background, the heritage, of the Mormon people.

This gathering of people from the old world, their flight west-

ward across America to a desert land, is not just an American epic; it is a world movement, a new dispensation. We need to vision the scope of it, and treasure the memory of the men and women who formed the vanguard of this vast undertaking. The background of the Mormon people is worldwide, and out of their far-flung experience, out of their suffering and sacrifice, should come a great spiritual literature, a literature of which a people may well be proud.

Music

(Concluded from page 238)

sure that the half notes at the end of the first two phrases have their exact value—no more, no less. On various occasions I have heard the tenor part of the third phrase, where there is no bass, played on the sixteen-foot pedal. Nothing could be more atrocious, as the bass notes are the only ones we should double in this manner. The last phrase will present some technical difficulty, and again, here, the tenor part should be played with the right hand on reed organs.

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THE NOOSE DRAWS TIGHTER

(Concluded from page 205)

happened by chance to discuss pipe smoking. Every one of them had some complaint about his pipe, . . . but surprising as it may seem, none of them knew just what took place in their pipe when they smoked. . . . We are going to tell just what happens when you burn tobacco in a pipe. . . . Let's start with a new pipe. Until it is "broken in," it is harsh and bitey, and there is little pleasure in smoking it.

However, we put up with this unpleasant period because we know that soon the pipe will taste good. Then comes another disappointment, and at this stage a good many would-be pipe smokers drop from the ranks. The pipe becomes strong, the bowl gooeey, and the tobacco will not burn to the end because the heel has become soggy.

If we are brave and persistent and keep lighting this last bit of tobacco, we find that it has a decidedly poor taste. . . . No wonder they say that pipe smokers have patience. . . . The wood will give off pyroigneous acid, acetone, and many other chemical compounds that are harsh and sharp to the taste. . . . At the bottom of the bowl we find a tarry mass, and it is this tarry mass that is the seat of our major troubles.

People have been led far into blindness when they will read advertisements containing comments like the above and still use the product. If the pipe will become gooeey, soggy, and filled with a tarry mass which is harsh and bitey, the humblest thinker can surely realize that the same thing happens in the smoker's anatomy.

IN response to a request by the author the sales manager of Philip Morris sent some scientific reports accompanied by a letter of transmittal which contained the following statements:

The mildness of Philip Morris is attributable to a definite reason, the use of diethylene glycol as the hygroscopic agent.

Researches reported in these papers prove conclusively that cigarettes containing diethylene glycol as the hygroscopic agent are considerably less irritating than other cigarettes.

For the first time there is available a cigarette, Philip Morris, which has been proved less irritating.

In harmony with the admission in the above statement Philip Morris manufacturers blatantly boast regularly over the radio that their cigarette is "definitely less irritating." It may still be extremely irritating and yet be less irritating than some other brand. Keep in mind also that an irritant is something, as a poison, which tends to destroy life or impair health. At least here is an admission that their product is poisonous and not good for man.

It is interesting to note that the moisture-absorbing agent in Philip Morris is diethylene glycol instead

of glycerine which is commonly used to prevent cigarettes from drying out and becoming unbearable to smoke. For the last two or three years, since the nationally publicized tragedy involving the patent medicine, elixir sulfanilamide, the Federal Food and Drug Administration has forbidden the use of diethylene glycol in any food product. Even imitation extracts, from which only a very minute amount would eventually enter the human body, could not contain any of this chemical, so dangerous to health is its reputation. Yet Philip Morris boasts that their cigarettes are better because they use from two to three per cent of this suspicious, hazardous chemical, diethylene glycol—another bird of the same feather!

The pamphlets distributed by this company frankly admit the injurious effects from smoking several brands of cigarettes. They have become so brazen that the actual measurements and evaluation of these irritations, made with knowledge of the tobacco company, were listed and compared and are now being willingly disseminated to the public. It is also significant that in every experiment conducted, involving many brands and human guinea pigs, the tobacco research physicians and chemists positively proved that tobacco is harmful and irritating—therefore poisonous and "not good for man." Surely this is additional evidence we had never expected to support our claims.

Going—Going!

(Concluded from page 231)

the next best thing is the establishment of at least one refuge for antelope, or a fenced preserve. But the latter is the next thing to a zoo. The former is the best alternative, and probably the cheaper. It affords an opportunity for establishing a "seed area," on which antelope may breed, and increase their kind by spreading out into adjacent, local areas. Should population pressure get so great within the refuge that the spread is too great, then the state would be ready for its first antelope season.

The game situation in the state remains unbalanced as long as we can, and do, maintain large deer herds adjacent to such population centers as Salt Lake City, Logan, Provo, and Ogden, and cannot maintain a constant antelope herd in any spot of such isolated, lonely areas as the east and west deserts.

THE UTILITY OF GOD

(Continued from page 210)

soned the hard way, for the benefit of non-believers:

- A. You can assume there is no God. You can assume there is no purpose in the universe. Even so, a widely-held belief, though false, has utility if you want individual freedom of conscience and freedom of association.
1. Because a belief in God, even if false, if widely held, tends to produce a sense of responsibility to that God in the minds of those believers whether He exists or not.
 2. The loss of freedom has occurred in those nations where the state and not God, has served as supreme moral arbiter; and where any sense of responsibility to any symbol outside of the state has been destroyed. No Mormon has lost his personal liberty, even for drinking coffee or breaking any other commandment promulgated by God. But let the commands of the state replace those of God in the area of personal liberty! Suddenly belief becomes a very important matter!

What is the utility of this, you may ask? Merely this prime essential: If a majority of society's members believe in God, you have that common belief, and not the state, as your highest court of appeal in day to day affairs. And in that society of believers, God has utility and don't you forget it! For if God is the moral arbiter, and you break one of His laws, He won't whip you. He won't strike the coffee cup from your hand. He won't arrest you. He won't execute you or intimidate your wife and children; and if such a believed-in God didn't exist, of course, naturally, He couldn't intervene to upset your misbehavior. So even God as a myth has a little value! But even if it happens that the believed-in God actually exists, as Mormons affirm, He won't upset your precious political liberty. You can drink your coffee and He or His ministers won't banish you or cut you off His Church. Instead, you might even assume a pious expression when asking for Church privileges and what's more, get them! But when the state is chief moral arbiter and you go counter to the state, look out! God won't strike

you. The state will. The state does. To those who value individual liberty, then, God has a high degree of political utility! And we're not done with the idea yet!

- B. Wherever there is a society of believers, with an appeal to a higher law, moral or otherwise, higher law, above the state, moral or otherwise, you tend to make not an amoral or immoral instrument.

1. Where the state is moral, that

is, recognizes right and wrong, evil and justice, there is room for individual conscience. Such freedom can flower into group freedom of association: You select your own wife or husband; your own friends, work, church, club, associations. The state doesn't do it for you. Meanwhile the state itself becomes wholesome and helpful.

2. Remove God and His be-

(Concluded on page 252)

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THE UTILITY OF GOD

(Concluded from page 251)

livers, "the weakminded and incapable"—and the state is no longer moral. Free association ends. The state is supreme if it chooses to abolish your privileges. Whether it does or not depends on what the people, with God removed, now believe! The problem has to be solved on this line.

Will belief in God work? Is prayer in public any good? In private? Amen! It is. For all who treasure freedom, individually and in groups, including unbelievers, God has utility! Belief actually works the miracle, however slowly, of a free society. Take God away and you lose liberty, because inherent in Christian faith is the belief that God Himself recognizes individual values; "will force no man to heaven"; will not stand, force-

fully, in the way of a man's going to hell.

What of the unbeliever?

He is an expensive luxury. We can afford a good many, and we will treat them well. But, with all their fine talk, remember this! The man who reckons without God today is the natural, though perhaps unconscious, enemy of a free society. He will have to invent a better symbol capable of maintaining the state in popular, moral check if he's interested in preserving the thing called personal freedom. In whose interests? In his own. In the interests of liberty and happiness.

Does God have utility? He certainly does! Not without reason does the fervent hymn called "America" conclude:

Our Father's God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty, To Thee we sing!
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light!
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God! Our King!

THE CHURCH MOVES ON

(Concluded from page 243)

Rexburg, Idaho: Russell Tolman, Oakley, Idaho; Reed S. Nelson, Logan, Utah; Vance Willard Aagard, Fountain Green, Utah; Ellis L. Williams, Malad, Idaho; Farrell J. Francon, Blue Creek, Utah; Victor R. Robinson, Paragonah, Utah; Richard Giles Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah; Orren Russell Wilding, Sugar City, Idaho; Ersel L. Hall, Hurricane, Utah; Edwin B. Maughan, Logan, Utah; Verda Jensen, Smithfield, Utah.

Mexican Mission: Genevieve Whetten, Colonia Juarez, Mexico; Grandon Longhurst, Colonia Dublin, Mexico; Vilda Whetten, Colonia Juarez, Mexico; Thomas Andrew Hawkins, Colonia Dublin, Mexico; William Walsler, Colonia Dublin, Mexico; Kato DeVar Haws, Colonia Dublin, Mexico.

Northern States: Wayne Larson Anderson, Corinne, Utah; Marion Louise Edman, Salt Lake City, Utah; Royal E. Asay, Leslie, Idaho; Mary Jarvis, St. George, Utah.

North California: Bertha Hood, Mesa, Arizona; Lenore Stevens, Holden, Utah; Audun Rudie Shobaken, West Hurley, New York; Murland Flint Young, Layton, Utah; Hyrum Floyd Holt, Spanish Fork, Utah; Gerald Monroe Daniels, Victor, Idaho; Nerval Wayne Smith, Logan, Utah.

North Central States: Edna Conrad, Iona, Idaho; David Aaron Jenkins, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Wesley Lloyd Roberts, Spencer, Idaho; William Charles Stacey, Woodruff, Utah; Robert LeRoy Cook, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Alma Jacob Bruderer, Logan, Utah; Norman Stewart Yates, Vernon, Utah; Marjory Lyngby Garff, Sacramento, California.

Northwestern States: Ray O'Neil Walker, Pleasant Grove, Utah; Grant McKee Gerber, Wellington, Utah; Eugene Joseph Erickson, Otto, Wyoming; Beth Christensen, Safford, Arizona; Clarissa Jane Montgomery, Salt Lake, Utah; Virginia Christopher, Afton, Wyoming; Van Kay Price, Laketown, Utah; Lester Utah Barton,

Jr., Salt Lake, Utah; Mark Emmett Rasband, Heber, Utah; Marvin Elmer Sabin, Salem, Utah; Paul G. Burton, Salt Lake City, Utah; Leon Hendenstrom, Ogden, Utah; Charles Hooper Moses, Blackfoot, Idaho; Virgil Worth Jones, Duncan, Arizona.

Southern States: Antone C. Christensen, Hooper, Utah; Virgil M. Brown, Roy, Utah; Ralph M. Sleight, Paris, Idaho; Oral Leon Sullivan, Hurricane, Utah; George Henry Blackner, Lyman, Wyoming; Katherine Suella Blackner, Lyman, Wyoming; Gayle Lewis Starks, Clearfield, Utah; Dale Walker Streeter, Rigby, Idaho; Edward Ira Pearson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles Irwin Pentz, Croydon, Utah.

Spanish-American: Maurine Gonzalez, El Paso, Texas; Henry Alexander Wood, Cedar City, Utah; Mayo Wilford Smith, Burley, Idaho; Orson Ross Sanders, Malta, Idaho.

Texas Mission: Lawrence VanOrden Burton, Auburn, Wyoming; Joseph Walton Ransom, Cleveland, Idaho; LeRoy Ives Patterson, Olympia, Washington; Samuel Glenn Merrill, North Hollywood, California; Gilmer T. Anderson, Auburn, Idaho.

Western States: Joseph Vane Barker, Escalante, Utah; James R. Donaldson, Hachita, New Mexico; William Alman Brim, Grantsville, Utah.

Western Canadian: Howard Keith Wellman, Jensen, Idaho; Quayle McAllister Waddell, Driggs, Idaho.

Long Beach Opens Stake Center

LONG BEACH STAKE CONFERENCE held February 28, and March 1, under the direction of Elder Antoine R. Ivins of the First Council of the Seventy, were the first official meetings to be held in Long Beach Stake Center. The building will serve as a stake house and a chapel for the Park View Ward.

A Statistical Comparison

(Continued from page 202)

fifty-six separate religious bodies that reported membership to the United States Bureau of the Census. These were classified into twenty-four large religious families including one hundred eighty-three denominations, plus seventy-three separate denominations that did not fall into any of the family groups. Most of these two hundred fifty-six religious organizations were small in size, as is shown by the fact that only twenty-seven had a membership or two hundred thousand or over and a mere sixteen had a membership of five hundred thousand or over. The Roman Catholic Church was the largest single denomination with a total membership of 19,914,937; Jewish Congregations came next, and Negro Baptists third in actual size. Total church membership was reported as 55,807,366, which is only 42.4 percent of the total 1940 national population.⁴ Roughly, then, it would seem that one-half of the total population of this country is in church membership, and that the Roman Catholic Church has about one-third of all such members. The other two-thirds are largely Protestant, although a few from other groups are included.

National membership of the Mormon Church is listed in the 1936 census at six hundred seventy-eight thousand, two hundred seventeen, which means that this Church is among the fifteen largest denominations of the country; only fourteen are larger. In terms of percentages, only 5.5 percent of all denominations in this country are larger in membership than the Mormon Church and 94.1 percent are smaller. Looking at it another way, there is one Mormon in the United States for every:

- 55 Non-Catholics (largely Protestants)
- 85 Church members (largely Christian)
- 170 people in the population

These ratios are in round numbers and are intended to present the general picture: About one-half of the country's population holds church membership, two-thirds of all members are non-Catholics, and

(Concluded on page 255)

⁴It would be a higher percentage of the 1936 population if that population figure were known. It is also well to keep in mind that a more complete count of church membership than is now available would very likely show a higher percentage of the population in religious affiliation than is shown here.

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SEND THEM

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SOLUTION OF MARCH PUZZLE

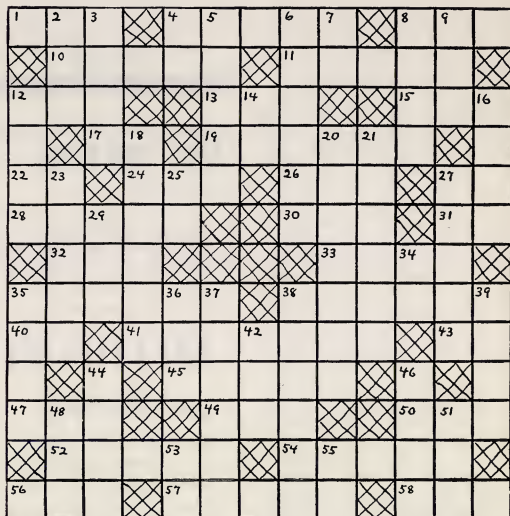
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NO. 2

Scriptural Crossword Puzzle—The Story of Creation

"Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created."

—REV. 4: 11.



ACROSS

- 1 The Creator
- 4 "And God called the dry land . . ."
Gen. 1: 10
- 8 "And God called the light . . ."
- 10 "the darkness he called . . ."
- 11 Kind of type
- 12 "Come and . . . the works of God"
- 13 Sailor
- 15 "and have dominion over the fish of the . . ."
- 17 Seat of government
- 19 Pertaining to the first man
- 22 God in Hebrew names
- 24 River in Switzerland
- 26 River in England
- 27 The soul (Egypt. Relig.)
- 28 Song
- 30 Sea eagle
- 31 Measure
- 32 ". . . thee behind me, Satan"
- 33 Thatch composed of palm leaves
- 35 "And God created great . . ."
- 38 "and filleth thee with the . . . of the wheat" Ps. 147: 14
- 40 Pronoun
- 41 "And the . . . and the morning were the first day"
- 43 Terbium
- 45 East longitude
- 47 "Let thine . . . now be attentive, and thine eyes open" Neh. 1: 6
- 49 Pasture
- 50 Implement
- 52 "God created man in his own . . ."
- 54 "For thou hast made him a little . . . than the angels" Ps. 8: 5
- 56 "let the . . . land appear"
- 57 The . . . of creation is given in the first chapter of Genesis
- 58 "and . . . became a living soul"

DOWN

- 2 ". . . thing I do" Phil. 3: 13
- 3 "and all flesh . . . that moved upon the earth" Gen. 7: 21
- 4 Interjection
- 5 Perfume
- 6 Long-drawn speech
- 7 Cry of surprise
- 8 Flat circular plate
- 9 A very little
- 12 "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing . . ."
- 14 Public notice
- 16 The first man
- 18 "living creature after his kind, . . . , and creeping thing"
- 20 "and the . . . were the first day"
- 21 Prefix "beg" to this and you have the time of creation
- 23 "the greater . . . to rule the day"
- 25 Always
- 27 "and . . . of the earth after his kind"
- 29 Shrub
- 34 Letter of the Hebrew alphabet, used in Psalm 119
- 35 Relation of 36 down to 16 down
- 36 The first woman
- 37 Dealer
- 38 Termination
- 39 "and the . . . yielding fruit"
- 42 "until the day that . . . entered into the ark" Matt. 24: 38
- 44 "chief captain of his . . ."
- 46 Eldest son of Noah
- 48 "and the birds of the . . . have nests" Matt. 8: 20
- 51 Mouths
- 53 "Else, if thou refuse to let my people . . ." Ex. 10: 4
- 55 Conjunction

All-Year War Effort at BYU

enables students to **begin** college in June instead of September;

. . . to **finish** in three years instead of four;

. . . to obtain vital technical training before being called to war;

. . . to prepare for securing officers' commissions or positions in defense industries or associated work.

SUMMER QUARTER

Intensive training in stenography, use of office machines, accounting, etc., during entire quarter on Provo campus. Night and day classes.

Special work for teachers needing to renew credentials or obtain higher ones. Rich choice of courses in pre-medical study, chemistry, physics, mathematics, mechanic arts, home economics, etc.

FIRST TERM: At Provo, June 15 - July 24

SECOND TERM: At Provo and Aspen Grove, July 27 - Aug. 29



Brigham Young University

PROVO, UTAH

A Statistical Comparison

(Concluded from page 253)

nearly two percent of these are Mormons.⁵

Six "Latter-day Saint" denominations were listed in the 1936 *Census of Religious Bodies*. Of these, the Mormon group had more than seven times as many members as all the others together. The Reorganized Church came second in size; the Bickertonites, third; the Temple Lot, fourth; the Strangites, fifth; and the Cutlerites, sixth, with thirty-one members.⁶

In the total picture of church membership, comparative rates of growth are equally significant to comparative sizes. During the thirty year period, 1906-36, total church membership, as reported, increased 69.4 percent. In comparison with this, the Mormon Church increased 214.3 percent in membership, which is a rate of growth more than three times that of the national average. While

the nation was increasing its church membership by about two-thirds, the Mormon Church was being trebled in size. Furthermore, increase in membership during this thirty-year period was greater in the Mormon Church than in any of the other twenty-seven major denominations for which rates could be calculated.⁷

In two important respects relating to church membership, Utah is unique among all forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In the first place, Utah has a larger proportion of its population belonging to a church than any other section of the country. This proportion is 67.7 percent, as compared with 66.4 percent for Rhode Island which is the second highest state, and 61.5 percent for Connecticut, the third highest state in this respect (Catholic is the dominant religious element in both Rhode Island and Con-

necticut). For the nation as a whole, 42.4 percent of the population is in church membership.⁸ In the second place, Utah is the most homogeneous in church membership of any state in the union; 90.2 percent of all church members in Utah are affiliated with one church (which, in this case, is the Mormon), as compared with 80.7 percent for New Mexico, the second highest state, and 72.7 percent for Rhode Island, the third highest state in this respect (both New Mexico and Rhode Island are dominantly Catholic). Since about two-thirds of Utah's population belongs to some church, and since about nine-tenths of this church membership is Mormon, it follows that about three-fifths (61.1 percent, to be exact) of Utah's population is Mormon. This is significantly higher than similar proportions for dominant religious groups of other states.

While not the largest religion of America, Mormonism is nevertheless among the largest, which in view of its young age is remarkable. When seen against the background of other churches, both the size and growth of the Church give cause for genuine satisfaction.

⁵In the calculations of all these percentages, figures from the 1936 *Census of Religious Bodies* and the 1940 *Census of Population* are used.

⁶Figures from the 1936 *Census of Religious Bodies* give the ratios of one Mormon to every 52.9 non-Catholics, and every 82.3 church members. The ratio of Mormons to the total population was obtained from 1940 figures. In that year there were 766,139 Mormons in the United States and 131,669,275 people in the country, which gives a ratio of one to 171.8.

⁷Bureau of the Census, *Census of Religious Bodies*, 1936, United States Department of Commerce, Bulletin No. 16, p. 3.

⁸"Of the twenty-seven denominations having two hundred thousand or more members in 1936, there were three that changed in nature or else definition of "member" so much since 1906 as to make comparisons impractical, if not impossible. These were the "Jewish Congregations," the "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States," and the "Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States." Of the twenty-four remaining major denominations for which comparable rates could be calculated, the Mormon Church had the greatest percent increase in membership, as stated, with the "Church of Christ, Scientists" percent second (213.7 percent), and the "African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church," third (124.5 percent)."

Yes, vaccine prepares you to beat trouble... now how does this oil work that principle?



Like a plague, modern driving conditions are widely attacking motor oil—wasting it away. Nature can't modernize her oil. And the best refining even weakens certain natural "immunities"...

BUT CONOCO Nth OIL makes it all up—and then some—with modern man-made preventives. They get credit for its healthy record of more than twice the mileage averaged by five other fine oils in an impartial Death-Test lasting till engines burned up.

The rival oils, in identical cars, braved blistering Death Valley with a strict 5-quart fill apiece. One gave out when Conoco Nth was still more than two-thirds up! None came closer than 58% of Conoco Nth mileage!

Get Conoco Nth oil for the Spring change that your engine must have. You'll get its added modern synthetic, *Thialkene inhibitor*, to inhibit—forestall—the fouling attacks of engine speeds and pressures. Instead of breaking down into so-called varnish, gums, and worse, your Conoco Nth oil can stay more like its own good self—to help your mileage stay up.

Death Valley proved it—and proved again that an OIL-PLATED engine lives

long. OIL-PLATING, a recognized Conoco advantage for years, comes from the other great synthetic in Conoco Nth. This exerts magnet-like action to envelop working parts in close-bonded lubricant that doesn't all quickly drain down.

Instead it stays plated—much as any plating—and that's what the conventional moveable oil film slides on! You're one more remove from excess wear—from repairs and delay these days. You're up to the Nth degree of oil mileage for your car. Change now at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station. Continental Oil Company



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LET'S SAY IT CORRECTLY

Do you ever go a bit daft over words and wonder how they came to be in the beginning? If you don't—enough at least to find how the words originated—you have missed much of the real joy of words. The word *bedlam* has a most fascinating history. Believe it or not, it originated from Bethlehem. But the English abbreviated their pronunciation of the word when the priory called St. Mary of Bethlehem was established in England. Later, this priory was made a refuge for those mentally deranged. And from a perfectly good word, *bedlam* results.

Imagine how much fun you can have with words finding their ancestors.

To the Editor's desk came *The Ward Messenger*, a monthly publication of the Rock Springs, Ward, Wyoming. On one of the pages appeared this note from the pen of S. M. Ward, who modestly signed only his initials. We are sure that you will derive much joy and stimulation from reading it!

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA "THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH"

The Improvement Era is a wonderful medium of expression; gently in manners, strongly in deed. A sturdy monitor of righteousness!

The *Era* never suffers from credulity. It avoids sounding brass and tinkling simpletons. In matters of taste it is *arbitrator elegantiarum*. It is never "guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition."

The scintillating array of information it provides for its readers is indeed amazing! The *Era* is a wise companion. It will make you think! It awakens the admiration of every earnest reader who yearns for the truth.

Men and women of brilliant culture and wide experience contribute to its pages and scrutinize every manuscript. It couldn't be otherwise. President Heber J. Grant is the Editor-in-Chief. His associates are Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Richard L. Evans, and Marba C. Josephson. That invisible sword hanging ominously over every editorial chair has no terror for the editors of *The Improvement Era*.—S. M. W.

Glendale District, California Mission

Dear Editor:

Just a little story that may be of interest to you—

My missionary companion and I were contemplating attending church services about four miles away. Not having a car and it being against missionary rules to thumb a ride we started walking down the road. It so happened that my companion, who is the district president, was carrying a copy of *The Improvement Era*. . . . We had walked a slight distance when a car that passed stopped and waited for us to catch up. When we arrived at the car the driver very kindly asked us if we would like a ride. We accepted and after the necessary introductions informed us he was going to the same place we were. He also stated that it was a glimpse of the *Era* that caused him to stop. . . .

This is a new value we have found for the *Era*. It saved us many steps in this case. We also find it will save us many steps in presenting the gospel if we can only find people interested enough to read it.

May the Lord bless you in your endeavors for a bigger and better *Improvement Era*.

Sincerely your brothers,
Elders Durston E. Hardy and Max King.

Tommy: "When Dad saw my report card he threatened to adopt Russian methods."

Bob: "How's that? Did he see 'red'?"

Tommy: "No, he is going to apply the scorched earth policy to me."

—S. J. Black, Phoenix Third Ward.

CASE DISMISSED

Witness: "I insist that I have but one brother and I ought to know."

Prosecuting attorney (threateningly): "Do you know that you may find yourself committed for perjury. You say you have but one brother and just a few minutes ago your sister under oath said she has two. Now which is the truth?"

FOREARMED

"What are you cutting that piece out of the paper for?"

"It tells about a man who got a divorce because his wife went through his pockets."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Put it in my pocket!"

TEMPTING WORDS

Rastus: "If you say anything to me Ah'll make yo' eat yo' words, man."

Exodus: "Chicken dumplings, hot biscuits, and watermelon."

QUICK SERVICE

"What's the trouble, lady?"

Mrs. Newdriver: "They say that I have a short circuit. Can you lengthen it while I wait, please?"

IN THE MODE

"Mabel, you really ought to wear a hat when you go out riding."

"But, Mother, I am wearing a hat; it's on the other side."

CANDID COMMENT

A sensible girl is not so sensible as she looks because a sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

COOPERATION

"May I have the day off, sir, to help my wife with the spring cleaning?"

"No," I'm afraid not——"

"Thanks a lot; I knew I could rely on you."

TOO BIG A RISK

Tillie: "So you didn't carry out your plan to elope?"

Millie: "No, you see the folks were planning to move and we might not have been able to find them after we got back."

SAD ENDING

Mrs. Beck: "So you haven't laid eyes on your husband now for six years?"

Mrs. Peck: No—I remember the day well. Henry stood right there in the door, holding the screen door open until six flies got in the house."

WET WELCOME

Mr. Black: "I believe I'm a near neighbor of yours, Miss White. I live just across the river from you."

Miss White: "That's nice—perhaps you will drop in some time."

SHORT STORY

"How is your father getting along?"

"Well, the doctor told him not to start any continued stories."

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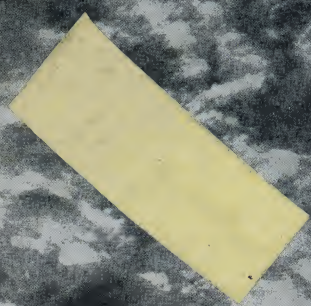
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PATTERNS FOR LIVING

Clouds drift capriciously carried by aimless April breezes, yet every so often, as if directed by some unseen artist, they form indescribably beautiful patterns.

Our lives, too, may drift aimlessly without plan or purpose, yet how beautiful and abundant is the life that is patterned . . . that has a purposeful, secure future course.

A good life insurance program is indispensable to the security of you and your family in the present times of adversity. See your Beneficial agent . . . NOW.

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